The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,341.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1866.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	A.
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
including postage	72	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BROADENT.—June 9th, at the European General Hospital, James Broadent, Fireman G. I. P. Railway, aged 40 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

MALLITTE.—May 31st, at Calcutta, the wife of O. Mallitte, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

PEYTON.—May 7th, at Wellington, in the Neilgherries, the wife of Captain Peyton, 18th Hussars, of a son.

TOCHER.—June 3rd, at Fort St. George, the wife of Conductor J. Tocher, of a son.

DEATHS.

LEMESLE.—June 2nd, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, Marie Louise, the beloved daughter of Laurent Lemeslo, Esq., aged 9 months.

PEYTON.—May 19th, at Wellington, in the Neilgherries, Violet, the beloved wife of Captain Peyton, 18th Hussars, aged 24 years

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	26th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on 18th June.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..................... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on..................... 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Narrakal	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Colombo		21	„ Madras	10	24
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Madras	15	30	„ Galle	14	
„ Coconada	17	3	„ Colombo		28
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Narrakal	18	1
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	„ Carwar	19	4
			Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Maddison, will be despatched as above on the 15th June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August,—the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.
FARES.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	5 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every morning at 7 A. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE fine Screw Steam Ship "BOMBAY CASTLE" will be despatched directly for Calcutta in about a week hence. For Freight of Goods and Specie, and Passage, apply to
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.
No. 5 Church Street, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of London*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of London*.
Bombay, 4th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.
Bombay, 21st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Princess of Wales*, Captain Cayzer, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents ship *Princess of Wales*.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain Mitchell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
JAMES MITCHELL,
1st June 1866. Master of Ship *Rathfern*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Lancashire*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1866. Agents of Ship *Lancashire*.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Gavin Steel*, Whyte, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Whyte will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs., or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta.	Roseine.	Fuchsine.	Violet.
Purple.	Crimson.	Mauve.	Blue.
Green.	Canary.	Orange.	Yellow.
Phosphine.	Scarlet.	Red.	Ultramarine.
Brown.	Black.	Regina.	Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N. B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co.

I, R. BURNETT, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew of the Ship *Lancashire*. ROBINSON BURNETT, Master.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—WAREHOUSE NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, MARINE STREET.—This Company is prepared to STORE COTTON during the Monsoon at moderate rates.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 5th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10, Hummum Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Association be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their Remuneration fixed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (Ld.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Meeting of this Company, held at their Offices on the 4th June, it was resolved that the affairs of the Company had been fairly wound up.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (Ld.)—A final Dividend in re the above Company will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or after the 9th June. JULES SIEGFRIED.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12 Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend. J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.
Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTUNE GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.
P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP TRADE, hitherto carried on in Bombay by the undersigned with JAMES PARKINS, under the name and firm of SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co., as General, Custom House, and Commission Agents, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED, the said JAMES PARKINS having acted contrary to the terms of the Partnership agreement executed by and between him and the undersigned.

All Debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by the undersigned.

In future the business hitherto transacted by the said Firm will be carried on under the name and style of SEVESTRE & Co. by AUGUSTUS SEVESTRE.
8, Church Gate Street, 7th June 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 16th June, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st July last:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the four Directors now in office be appointed Liquidators.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1866. Secretary and Treasurer.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June. FLEMING & Co.,
Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to
J. LOWE & Co.,
General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

NOW READY, in large 8vo, price Rs. 2, BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, Part 1., Vol. II., containing Reports of 1864-5. Edited by R. T. Reid, Esq., LLD., Barrister-at-Law. Copies on sale at the office of the Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 24th May 1866.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—Mrs. J. Gaynor.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.
A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.
18th May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and Mourning orders promptly complied with, every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st March to 1st *November*.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited) will be held in the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be put to the Meeting:—

Resolution 1st—"That Clause 19 of the Articles of Association be hereby cancelled."

Resolution 2nd—"That the following Clauses be substituted:

1st. "There shall be 5 Directors of the Company."

2nd. "The number of Directors to form a quorum shall from time to time be fixed by the Board, and until otherwise fixed three Directors shall be quorum for a Board Meeting."

3rd. "Every Act, Order, Resolution, or other proceedings of a majority of the Directors present at any Board Meeting at which a quorum is present, shall be as valid and as effectual as if all the Directors had concurred therein." W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th June 1866.

NOTICES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisite, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

JAFFER SULLIMAN begs to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally that Mr. MIDDLETON, the well known Coach Builder of Long Acre and Bromley, Kent, has arrived in Bombay to superintend the entire management of the Carriage Department of his Establishment, and that henceforth, all orders on this branch will receive the benefit of his extensive practical experience.

All favours, large and small, will be attended to with the strictest punctuality and the workmanship guaranteed.

All materials used in the manufacture and repair of Carriages are of the very best quality, and imported direct from England.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.
By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 19th April, ultimo,—"That the Bank be wound up voluntarily, and that the undersigned be appointed Liquidators of the Bank"—be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Liquidators of the East India Bank.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bomby, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants under the style of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Company.

WHEREAS the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy will be held at the Office of the East India Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of June, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 6th June 1866.
C. LEGGETT,
Solicitor for Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or to the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.
By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 8th June 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HAJEE JOOSUB SYABDINA has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Fazendary Land, together with the messuage, tenement, or chawl thereon, situate at first Memon Wadda Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and twenty-four square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the said Memon Wadda Street, on or towards the north by the house of Cassum Gunnee, and on or towards the south by the house of Mahomed Siddic, and which said messuage was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 96, but is now assessed under No. 105.

All persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritence, or otherwise, against the said property, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 2, Meadow Street, within 14 days, after which time the sale will be completed, and any Claims preferred against the said property will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 5th day of June 1866.
CHAPPLE and CLEARY,
Solicitors to the Purchaser.

ROSSELET & Co. have just unpacked—
English bulleted Caps for Saloon Pistols.
Cartes de Visite, plain and coloured.
Chocolate Sweetmeats.
Note and Letter Paper.
Cologne Water in large bottles, and a great selection of Scent Bottles.
Fancy Watches.
Gold Lockets, Necklaces, and Diamond Finger Rings.

MINUTES of Proceedings of a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, the 25th day of May 1866.

Present.

Dr. Phin Smith.	Captain Donohoy.
W. H. Abbott, Esq.	J. G. Hicks, Esq.
William Swinhoe, Esq.	Baboo Chunder Sicker Mookerjea.
W. C. Stewart, Esq.	Baboo Cally Doss Dhur.
H. Reinbold, Esq.	
Thomas Watson, Esq.	

Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., *in the Chair.*

Read the notice in the *Exchange Gazette* convening the Meeting.

Read the Proceedings of the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 24th April last.

Proposed by Dr. Phin Smith, seconded by Captain Donohoy,—"That the seven Resolutions passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 24th day of April 1866, be, and they are hereby, confirmed."—Carried.

Proposed by Baboo Chunder Sicker Mookerjea, seconded by William Swinhoe, Esq.,—"That the present Auditors, David Woods, Esq., and T. H. Lloyd, Esq., be re-elected."—Carried. F. SCHILLER, Chairman.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.
J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

RHODES, SCOTT & Co.,
EAST INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL AGENTS,
15, Cockspur Street,
Charing Cross, London.
Reference—Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS Co.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on TUESDAY the 12th day of June, inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 5 Marine Street, Bombay, for the purpose of assenting to this Company being registered under Act X. of 1866, as an Unlimited Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th June 1866.

MANECKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street at 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY the 11th June, instant, for the purpose of assenting to the Registration of the Company under Act X. of 1866 as an unlimited Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sherborne House, St. John's Wood, London, N. W., conducted by Mrs. G. C. BAYSTON.—The above Establishment offers peculiar advantages to Parents in India desirous of ensuring for their Daughters a sound and Religious Education, combined with the usual accomplishments, and strict attention to Home comforts and moral discipline.

The highest references can be given in England to Clergyman and others.

Terms, including Board and Instruction in thorough English, French and Music, and all other particulars, may be obtained on application to T. LIDBETTER, Esq., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).
4th February 1866.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th May 1866.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Corporation will be made by the Liquidators, at the rate of Rupees (5) Five per Share, on or after the 15th proximo, at the Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Oak Lane.
Bombay, 29th May 1866.

GEORGE THE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જ્યોરજ ધ થરડ જુત એન ઊલ ઈશપીનીગ
તથા વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a FIFTH CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 9, Church Street, on or before the 15th day of June, proximo, after which date, Interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 28th February 1866, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 14th June 1866, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to 14th June, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.
Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.
HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,	WATTS PHILLIPS,
J. F. SMITH,	JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,
PIERCE EGAN,	MISS BRADDON,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN,	MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
HENRY J. BYRON,	MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c. Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales; Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper and for its cheapness.

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The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.
The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—
Received by the last Steamer.
BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.
Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.
In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

NOTICES.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 14th April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation. W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA,
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).
Bombay, 5th August 1865.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day established ourselves as GENERAL COMMISSION and SERVANTS' REGISTRY AGENTS. The following business will be transacted from the 28th instant:—

Servants of all capacities *in and requiring* employment will be registered and supplied with a Book containing their full description and certificates.

Applications for Servants will be registered, and Servants supplied as early as possible.

Terms.

All orders must be accompanied with the prescribed Fee—
Domestic Servants Rupee 1.
Governesses, Ladysmaids, Nurses, &c. &c. Rupees 5.
Book Keepers, Accountants, Clerks, Artizans, Overseers, &c. &c. Rupees 2.
The above Fee is chargeable to both parties.
Early applications are called for.

The advantage to the Public in having their Servants registered will soon be apparent, and no Office Establishment, Hotels, or Families should hesitate to have it done as early as possible.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

We will also receive for sale on Commission a select and limited stock of Wines, Spirits, Oilmanstores, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furnitures, &c. &c.

For terms apply to the undersigned.
J. LOWE & Co.,
Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received a fresh supply of TRICHINOPOLY and PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS. J. NEUBERG.
No. 23, Byculla.

SELF-ACTING ORGANS.—J. NEUBERG invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay to an inspection of two handsome SELF-ACTING ORGANS, received from one of the best makers in Europe, and playing Orchestral and Operatic Music in a most sweet and powerful tone. J. NEUBERG.
23, Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign goods, begs to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected goods (which he has in stock) as described below:—
Pianos, solid Mahogany; also Walnut Wood, by Schiedmayer.
Harmoniums, Solid Oakwood.
Musical Boxes, with Bells and Drums.
Toys—a large and handsome assortment.
Embroidery for Cushions & Slippers.
Bronze, Glass, and Porcelain Ornaments.
Reflecting Garden Globular Mirrors.
Perfumery by several of the best English makers.
Spectacles with Tinted Glass.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Reading Lamps of great variety.
Table Linen of all description, and English and Country made Counterpaines and Quilts.
Wallpapers of great variety.
Gold Beadings for Picture Frames and Cornices of walls.

Cheroots—best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Mr. J. Neuberg receives a regular monthly supply of the undermentioned provisions.
Prime York Hams.—Middleton Bacon.
Stilton Cheese and Double Gloster Cheese.

THE ROYAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19 Marine Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of, and passing Resolutions for, effecting the voluntary winding up of the Company; the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators of the Company, and fixing his or their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
NANABHAI SORABJI, Secretary.
Bombay, 5th June 1866.

THE WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company having failed to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, in compliance with the requisition sent to him by Javairchund Maneckchund and other Shareholders, in pursuance of Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association of the said Company, the Requisitionists, by virtue of the powers given to them by Clause XXXIV. of the Articles of the Association of the said Company, hereby convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company, to be held at the Office of Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Solicitor, in Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the following propositions to be laid before the said Shareholders, and of passing the Resolution thereon.

"That the Second Call of Rupees 25 per Share and the subsequent Resolution for forfeiture of Shares for non-payment thereof made by the present sole Director, Mr. Tricumjee Velljee, being illegal, should be set aside."

"That the Company be wound up under the order of the High Court.—Dated this 4th June 1866.
C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor for Javairchund Maneckchund and other Shareholders (Requisitionists).

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passengers inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1,000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow......	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore. ...	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and Parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

CALCUTTA,

Agra, Allygurh, Allahabad, Attock, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Dehlie, Dhurmpore, Ferozepore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googranwalla, Goojrat, Hatrus, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Kalka, Kurnaul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Muttra, Mirzapore, Meerutt, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillour, Roorkee, Rajpore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, Wuzeerabad, Beorah and Fyzabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to
LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay, 20 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

"This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

WANTED.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, having a larger house than he requires, will be glad to share it with a Lady and Gentleman or two Bachelors. Situation delightfully cool and pleasant. Address "T Y," Jaffer Sulliman.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a comfortable HOME with a European Family near the Fort. Also, TO LET, 3 ROOMS, furnished. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Bombay, 30th May 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW till 30th September. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea; also a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.
Bombay, 5th June 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, several OFFICES and GODOWNS. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a BUNGALOW on Maria Hill, Mazagon, No. 10. Apply to PREMABHOY HEMABHOY for particulars.

TO LET, 44 BUNGALOWS, as follows:—

7 on Malabar Hill	Rents	Rs.	150, 250, 275, 400, 400, 450 and 500.
3 on Khambala Hill...	„	„	350, 450 and 500.
6 on Bandora Hill......	„	„	40, 125, 125, 175, 175, and 200.
6 at Colaba..............	„	„	40, 80, 150, 200, 325, and 400.
7 at Mazagon............	„	„	60, 225, 225, 275, 300, 300 and 500.
6 at Grant Road........	„	„	150, 175, 200, 200, 300, and 400.
4 at new Foras Road...	„	„	75, 150, 225 and 350.
3 at Chinchpoogly	„	„	150, 275 and 400
1 at Girgaum	„	„	225.
1 at Tardeo..............	„	„	250 per mensem.

There are several large Bungalows besides, which are kept open for an offer. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 21, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two ROOMS suitable for Merchants' Offices on the first floor of the Building in Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the undersigned. Apply to the
LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)

FOR SALE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY the 19th June, at Mr. XAVIER'S SHOP in Calbadevie Road, consisting of Engines, Boiler, Flour, Oil, Saw Mills, and other Articles and Tools.
8th June 1866.

TO BE SOLD, with their engagements, the following RACE HORSES, in Training:—

1. G. A. H. "Prince Albert"—engaged in Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee, Poona St. Leger, and Poona City Merchants' Purse.
2. G. A. G. "Multum in Parvo"—engaged in Bombay Merchants' Cup, Poona.
3. N. G. A. H. "Life's a Shadow"—5 years—a maiden engaged in Derby and Poona Merchants' Cup and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.
4. I. G. A. C. "Charles Edward"—4 years—engaged in Poona St. Leger and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.

The above are sound, and will be disposed of at a moderate price to ensure a ready sale.

For particulars apply to Mr. T. GINGER, Bombay.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, ex "ROHILLA," from Clyde.

The undersigned are now prepared to execute orders for the above at *moderate* rates.

Just received Overland, a few
EXTINCTEMS,
or patent self-acting Fire Engines. Price, complete with 10 charges, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140, according to size.

The Hercules Fire Insurance Company are now prepared to allow 15 per cent. Discount to all insurers who have L'Extinctem on their premises.

Pamphlets containing opinions of the Press and other particulars to be had on application.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, 7th June 1866.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.

1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.
1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.
To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road, Byculla.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	85
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16 per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	„ 15 „
Do. Do.	„ 13 „
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	„ 38 „
PORT (Carbonell's)	„ 32 „
SHERRY do.	„ 32 „
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases	„ 30 „
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fils & Co) Pints 2 dozen	„ 30 per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	30 „

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do.	29 „
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27 „
„ 2 „ pts.	14 „
Old Tom	Rs. 20 „

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

M. B. FORSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of Beer, bottled by this well-known Firm, is expected in a few days per *Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*. Orders will be registered. Quarts 6; Pints 3½ per dozen. Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 31st May 1866.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen	qts.	40
Do. do. do.	„	„	30
SHERRY, good	„	„	30
Do. pale	„	„	25
Do. do.	„	„	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle	„	„	26
Do. a fine old Wine	„	„	22
Do. a good Wine	„	„	18
TENT WINE	„	„	29
BRANDY, Pale	„	„	36
Do. do.	„	„	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	„	„	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	„	„	36
do.	„	pts.	16
Noyeau	„	qts.	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	„	„	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	„	pts.	8
Breakfast ... Do.	„	qts.	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES.
Just arrived ex Rinaldo.

	Rs.
Sup. Champagne "La Perle," shipped by T. Newhouse	40
Sup. Champagne "Rubis" do.	42
Sparkling Moselle, No. 1 quarts do.	26
Do. do. pints do.	29
Do. No. 2 quarts do.	38
Do. do. pints do.	40
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel, F. Kehrmann	30
Hock do.	30
Schwarzhofberg, choice do.	36
Johannisberg, choice do.	36
Still Hochheim do.	30
Hock, 1857 L. Meyer, Bass	24

CLARETS.

	Rs.
Chateau Milon	16
Light Breakfast Claret in 4 dozen cases	48
Strong Claret do.	60
Valimy Burgundy	40

Just landed, ex Alma, from Bordeaux.

	Rs.
Claret, Chateau de Franchs	18
Do. Vras Canon	21
Do. Bourgagne Beaune	24

SHERRIES AND BRANDIES.

	Rs.
Sherry, green seal, shipped by T. Newhouse	38
Champagne Cognac, No. 1	33
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter	Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per doz.

RHENISH WINES.

		Rs.
Still Niersteiner	Schmidt Brothers	12
Do. Hochheimer	do.	15
Do. Ruedesheimer	do.	19
Do. Liebfrauennistch	do.	30
Do. Mariabaunner	do.	34

BRANDIES.

	Rs.
Brandy Cognac	15

VOLKART BROTHERS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	49
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	39
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	23
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...Rs.	48	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal	38	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0

PORTS.

Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	16
Second quality, Red Seal	24	10

CLARETS.

Chateaux Margaux ...Rs.	34	0
Leoville	28	0
St. Julien	22	0
Medoc	16	9
Medoc Petit	12	0

CHAMPAGNES
Packed especially for India.

Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co. ...Rs.	49	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co.	44	24
Mumm's, best dry	44	24

MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.

Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz	40	21
Sauterne, best	26	0

SPIRITS.

Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ...Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Board	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)	20	0

LIQUEURS, &c.

Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles	42	0
Maraschino un Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	24	12
Orange Hokoea Bitters	24	12

BEERS.

Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. Limited).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

WE hear on good authority that there is no foundation for the assertion of an immediate second call upon the Shareholders of the Old Financial for the present. A sale of one hundred shares of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank was effected at 35 per share. Being Saturday, there was little or nothing doing in the market. Bank of Bombay shares declined from 13½ to 15; Guzerat Bank from 10 to 20 discount; Centrals from 29 to 25; Asiatics from 60 to 53; Elphinstones from 665 to 650; Mazagons from 250 to 200; United Victorias from 1,225 to 1,215 per share; Back Bays close at 2,600; Freres 200; Port Cannings 325; Elphinstones New do. 35; Old Financials 20 per share. Market depressed.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1⅜d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	213 to 214

LAND COMPANIES

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,700p. share. nm
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	80 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	650 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	35 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.... ..	Frere Land Co. ..	175 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	200 per share.
——	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	325 per share.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,215 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
180,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	....	Vigne Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. ..Rs. 87
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 .. .. .. " 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 .. .. ..
" " " " " 1842-43 .. .. .. } " 88¼
" " " " " 1854-55 .. .. ..
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. .. " 105
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. .. .. " 1¼
Five and a half per cent. .. .. " 110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 226
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106⅛
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 7th June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	325 to 330
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)..	320 to 325
Surat and Broach (New)..	325 to 330
Porebunder (New)..	275 to 280
Veeraval (New)	280
Khandeish (New)	300 to 305
Dharwar (now ready)	350
Hinghunghaut (New)	340 to 345
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	350

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 9.

Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Comyn, Lieutenant F. F., 4th Rifles, on leave, from Matheran.
Massey, Colonel the Hon'ble E., 95th Foot, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 9.

Adams, Lieutenant W. B., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Leckie, Lieutenant Colonel G. A., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Torriano, Lieutenant C., 4th K. O. Royal Regiment, on duty, to Europe.
Burn, Assistant Surgeon S. A., 4th Cavalry, H.C., to join, to Mominabad.
Thomas, Lieutenant E. H., 29th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to Europe.
Massey, Colonel the Hon'ble E., 95th Foot, on medical certificate, to Europe.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 7th June.

The following appointment is made:—

19th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant R. J. Trench, General List, to be doing-duty officer.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Waghorn, attached to 4th Foot, is directed to proceed to Kurrachee at the public expense, and do duty with the 95th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon C. Joynt is appointed to the medical charge of the 4th Regiment N. I.

Captain E. T. Pottinger, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, is appointed to the command of the Mountain Train Scinde Frontier Force, and directed to join.

Lieutenant J. G. Gillmor, 20th Regiment N. I., as a temporary measure, and in the absence of a qualified officer in the Regiment, is appointed to act as Interpreter, 49th Foot.

On the return of the Convalescents from Salabat Khan's Sanatarium to Ahmednuggur, Staff Assistant Surgeon Robinson will join the 3rd Dragoons for duty.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, June 2.*)

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Surgeons in H. M.'s Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal:—

Mr. Robert Deacon, and Mr. Dawson Godfrey Massy.

Lieutenant Elliot Alexander Money, of the 19th Hussars, 2nd doing-duty officer, 18th Bengal Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence for eighteen months, on sick certificate.

BREVET.—*To be Captain.*—Lieutenant Bernard Cracroft, late 50th N. I.

The services of Lieutenant J. W. W. Costley, of H. M.'s 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Lieutenant W. E. Gowan, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd doing-duty officer, 40th (the Shahjehanpore) Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Lieutenant A. Murray, of the late 60th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

BREVET.—*To be Colonel in the Army.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Troup, of the Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant George R. Gibbs, of Her Majesty's 20th Foot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.			
9	Sir Bartle Frere (s).........	Tolputt	Judda, May 23.
	C. S. Lemon.......	Gordon	Mauritius, March 20.
	Zealander	Taylor	London.
10	Aden	Ripley	Zanzibar, May 21.
	Camperdown	Thomas	Swansea, Feb. 7.
	Raby Castle	Harris	Liverpool, Jan. 27.
	Egeria	Burns	Liverpool, Feb. 16.
	Lloyd Raynes	Pollock	London, March 10.
	Ophelia	Strickland	Liverpool, March 7.
	William Kidstone	Logan	Liverpool, Feb. 26.
	Marrington................	Graham	Clyde, Dec. 19.
	City of Edinborough	Soaden	Clyde, March 3.
	Khorasan	Wilson	Newport, Feb. 3.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE.			
9	Salsette (s)	Parish	China.
	Premchund Roychund	Scott	Liverpool.
	Fatel Currim	Nacoda	Mauritius.
10	Baroda (s)	Haselwood	Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sir Bartle Frere.—Mr. Harrison.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Australia.—On April 24th, spoke the ship *Camperdown*, from Swansea to Bombay, in latitude 33 S., longitude 34-41 E.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—
B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Kurrachee*, A. Cottier, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Ayrn*, A. Bell, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *William Stewart*, T. Atkin, bound to Aden.
Barque *Marquard Family*, F. L. Kotback, bound to Persian Gulf.
Ship *Milton*, J. H. Smith, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Jumna*, Porter, bound to Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

THERE is still extraordinary depression in our Freight Market, and rates are even lower than they were at the date of our last report. Many ships on the berth find extreme difficulty in completing cargo, and several vessels rather than wait have during the past week left with incomplete cargoes. Though the late intelligence from England is somewhat assuring, there seems little disposition to press forward shipments, and the demand for tonnage therefore is insignificant. Owing to the near approach of the rains the Cotton ground has been cleared of Cotton, the greater part being stored and the remainder in course of being pressed for shipment, but as the weather will retard operations, we see no reason to anticipate any improvement in freights for some considerable time to come, even although the amount of tonnage in the harbour continue moderate. For Liverpool the rates are 12s 6d. to 15s. for first class Iron ships, and 10s. to 12s. 6d. for wooden vessels with prompt dispatch. For commencing ships the rates are purely nominal, as there is no enquiry. For London there continues some enquiry, but rates have experienced no improvement. For Havre there is nothing offering. The following are the current nominal rates.

For Liverpool	Iron ships, Cotton...	£0 12 6 to £0 15 0
	Wooden "	... £0 10 0 to £0 12 6
	Sees	... £0 10 0 nominal.
London	Cotton	... £1 0 0 to £1 5 0
	Seeds	... £1 0 0
	Chow Chow	... £1 10 0 to £2 0 0
Havre...	Cotton ...fcs. 65.	

—*Bombay Saturday Review, June 9.*

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—June 1st, steamer *Magnolia*, ships *Bombay*, and *St. Louis*.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—June 2nd, screw steamer *Madras*, for Rangoon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO GALLE, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.'s Steamer "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched to the above Ports about the 16th June. For Freight and Passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co,
Bombay, 11th June 1866. Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BENARES," (1491 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain BROWNE, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY the 15th June, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, 12th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. of the 13th instant.
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Block Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Naigaum.
Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

MR. WASHINGTON, DENTIST, having returned, RESUMES BUSINESS THIS MORNING.
Meadow Steet, Bombay, 11th June 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The OFFICE of this Bank has this day been moved into the new building, corner of Rampart Row and Meadow Street.
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

DURING the prevalence of the S. W. Monsoon, Passengers by the P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamers are recommended to land and embark at the Mazagon Bunder.
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be closed from TUESDAY the 12th instant to MONDAY the 25th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK,
Bombay, 9th June 1866. General Manager.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP.
WILLIAM J. BEST.
11th June 1866. FORREST L. BROWN.

REFERRING to the above Notice, MR. T. BROMLEY having returned to Bombay, our business will in future be carried on under the Style and Title of
BROMLEY, BEST, and BROWN.
Rampart Row, 11th June 1866.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
જ્યારજ ધી થરડ જુત એન ઊલ ઇચપીનીગ
તથા વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Office, No. 9 Church Gate Street, at 3 P. M. of SATURDAY the 16th instant, for the transaction of the following business:
To receive audited Balance Sheet of the Company up to 31st December 1865;
To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election and
To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th June 1866.

Re DYALL JAIRAZ, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, at present a Convict under Sentence of Transportation for Life.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Sessions of Oyer and Treminer and General Gaol Delivery, holden at the Court House of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Thirtieth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, the said DYALL JAIRAZ was convicted of Forgery, and sentenced to be Transported for the term of his Natural Life.

And the said Court did adjudge that the Rents and Profits of the moveable and immoveable Estate of the said DYALL JAIRAZ during the term of his Transportation should be forfeited to Government, subject to such provision for his Family and Dependents as the Government might think fit to allow during such period.

And Notice is hereby further given, that His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay has appointed me, the undersigned, GERARD NORMAN, Esquire, Acting Collector of Bombay, to collect the said Rents and Profits on behalf of Government.—Dated this 2nd day of June 1866.
G. NORMAN, Collector.

Re KHUTTAO LUDHA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, at present a Convict under Sentence of Transportation for Life.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, holden at the Court House of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Thirtieth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, the said KHUTTAO LUDHA was convicted of Forgery and sentenced to be Transported for the term of his Natural Life.

And the said Court did adjudge that the Rents and Profits of the moveable and immoveable Estate of the said KHUTTAO LUDHA during the term of his Transportation should be forfeited to Government, subject to such provision for his Family and Dependents as the Government might think fit to allow during such period.

And Notice is hereby further given, that His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay has appointed me, the undersigned, GERARD NORMAN, Esquire, Acting Collector of Bombay, to collect the said Rents and Profits on behalf of Government.—Dated this 2nd day of June 1866.
G. NORMAN, Collector.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE, of Bombay, who lately traded in Bombay as BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE.

WHEREAS the said BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE having declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the fourth section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE will be held at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS LYNCH, and LANGDALE, 5 Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY the 18th day of June, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 11th June 1866.
DALLAS, LYNCH, AND LANGDALE,
Solicitors for Burjorjee Rustomjee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, and MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the Name, Style, and Firm of Messrs. Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy; at Kurrachee under the Name, Style, and Firm of Messrs. Merwanjee Jamsetjee and Company; and at London under the Name, Style, and Firm of Messrs. S. P. Framjee and Company.

WILLIAM SIM—Petitioner.

Upon the motion of Mr. Green, of Counsel on behalf of Jewraz Balloo and Company, Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent Traders, who applied to set aside the Order of this Honourable Court, dated the 25th day of May 1866, as far as regards the appointment of Trustees appointed by the Resolutions filed on the 22nd May last, and upon reading the said order of the 25th May last and the affidavits of Khuttao Makanjee filed on the 28th, of Rajaram Ambaram filed on the 29th, and of William Sim, Donald Macpherson, Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, all filed on the 31st May last, of John Beattie and Runchordass Goculdass, both filed on the 1st June instant, of William Sim, Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, and Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, all filed on the 4th June instant, and of Runchordass Goculdass filed upon the 5th June instant; and upon hearing Mr. Scoble, of Counsel for the petitioner, and Mr. Bayley, of Counsel on behalf of the Bank of Bombay, also Creditors of the above named Insolvent Traders, this Court doth order by, and with, the consent of the said respective Counsel; that the said Order of the 25th May last, so far as the same confirmed the 1st and 3rd of the said Resolutions, be and it is hereby confirmed; and that the said Order of the Court, so far as the same confirmed the 2nd of the said Resolutions, be and it is hereby modified, by substituting the names of William James Best, Broker, and Kursondass Nensey, merchant, as the Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate in lieu of the names of Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee and Sewjee Welljee; and it is hereby directed that this Order be forthwith advertised in the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*; the *Jam-e-Jamsheed* and the *Bombay Summachar*, published in Bombay, and also the *Government Gazette*.—Witness RICHARD COUCH, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 5th day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six.
By the Court,
J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

Seal.

G. H. FARRAN,
Head Assistant.

The 9th of June 1866.
DALLAS, LYNCH & LANGDALE,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Wednesday ... ...13th 2h. 58m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday ... ...20th 4h. 36m. A.M.
Full Moon, Thursday... ... ...28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	11	Saturn on the meridian at 9-0 P.M.	5 23	6 35	9 36	10 3	8th June, 1866. Time 9h. 7m. 29s. 0.
Tues.	12	Moon passes 5° 5' S of Mercury at 6-12 P.M.	5 23	6 35	10 28	10 52	
Wed.	13	New Moon at 2-58 A.M.	5 23	6 36	11 15	11 38	
Thurs.	14	Mercury in Perihelion at 11-17 P.M.	5 23	6 36	...	0 1	
Fri.	15	Mars rises 2-10 A.M.	5 23	6 37	0 23	0 43	
Sat.	16	Day breaks 4-43 A.M.	5 24	6 37	1 6	1 25	
Sun.	17	3rd Sunday after Trinity.	5 24	6 37	1 45	2 7	

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSCHONE is authorised to Sign Bills and Recover Monies on account of this Office during the temporary absence of Mr. CHARMAN. J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette, June 9th, 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	June 5
AGRA	June 2	LAHORE	June 2
ALLAHABAD	June 4	LONDON	May 10
AUSTRALIA	April 27	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 10	MADRAS	June 5
BANGALORE	June 6	MALTA	May 10
CALCUTTA	June 2	MEERUT	June 1
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	May 31
CEYLON	June 1	OUDH	June 2
COCHIN	May 26	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	June 2	PUNJAUB	June 2
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 22
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 20

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1866.

THE Committee of Inspectors appointed by the shareholders of the Mazagon Company to discover, in conjunction with the directors, a Fortunatus's purse, if possible, out of which to meet the Company's liabilities, has felt itself constrained to resort to the same source of supply as the directors had done, namely, the pockets of the shareholders. It is certainly to be regretted that it should be found imperative to press the shareholders for payment of the call under the present disastrous circumstances of this city, but when a number of gentlemen, chosen by themselves from their own body, declare that no alternative remains but to enforce payment, the shareholders will at least be satisfied that the financial position of the Company is bad indeed, and that some great effort must be made to repair it. Looking to the last report of the Company, it was apparent to us from the earliest intimation of the call that an application to the shareholders was the only course open to the directors; and it was impossible also not to feel that the prospect of the call being paid was very slight. Since that announcement the prospect has become infinitely more discouraging; as the crisis that was then anticipated, but was still of uncertain magnitude, is now unavoidable, and has indeed partially come on, threatening to engulph the city again in insolvency. We confess we have little faith in the call being responded to, even though at the same time we would counsel the shareholders to make a violent effort to meet it. We believe, and have formerly said as much, that upon the payment of the call the existence of the Company is staked. Three prior courses have been recommended for adoption; but it is evident they are all equally impracticable. The first is to appeal to the mercy of the Company's creditors and crave delay; the second is to grant debentures; the third is to issue preference stock. The shareholders, it must be admitted, had some reason to expect that Banks who form the chief bulk of the Company's creditors, and who with Financial Associations were the great foster-parents of speculation during the mania, would look with indulgence upon the Company's present struggles for bare existence, and postpone for some months the payment of the few lacs of rupees due to them. But when all the Banks in Bombay have been threatened with a run upon their resources, and when a little way ahead numerous demands will be made upon them in the ordinary course of business, they cannot afford to be generous to debtors whose debts are past due. They must provide for their own safety even at the cost of the Mazagon Company; and the shareholders who now appeal for delay would, if they were also shareholders in the Banks, denounce the granting of it, if delay, in these troublous times when confidence is utterly destroyed, endangered the existence of the Bank. The debt to Government is so small that postponement of payment would not much help the Company; and if Government, instead of resuming possession of the property, thought fit to proceed against the original purchasers who may still be within its reach in Bombay, we do not suppose that Mr. Premchund Roychund, in a period of scarce money, could afford to grant indulgence to the Company any more than the Banks. As to the issuing of debentures the first question that arises is on what security would the Company issue them. It cannot issue them (with the slightest prospect of their being taken up) on the security of future calls, when there is so much difficulty in getting the present call paid. Nor can it issue them on the security of the property for which it has paid 55 lacs, because upon its own showing it has not received a title to the property, and the whole property may be resumed at any moment by Government so long as its balance remains unpaid. No director would sign a debenture under such circumstances to expose himself in all probability to the operation of the Penal Code. Moreover, who would lend money on debenture to pay off standing debts, unless there was some reasonable prospect of the works being prosecuted with vigour, of which there is unfortunately none? The same remark applies to preference stock; who will accept it at par when anybody can purchase a cart-load of the present Rs. 3,000 shares at Rs. 2,800 discount? The man who would accept such preference stock would be well fitted to become an inmate of the Asylum at Colaba. And what guarantee can the directors offer that the guarantee will be worth anything; in other words, that the works will be completed? None at all, unless the preference shareholders were to take the Company into their own hands, which the provisions of the Joint Stock Act would not permit except in the usual way of a majority of votes at every meeting. Besides the preference shareholders would require to pay immediately a call of Rupees 1,000 per share to wipe off the mere debts of the Company, and a further sum would be instantly required to push on the reclamation and make the "preference" something more than a paper-preference. The holders of existing stock who would have sanctioned the issue of preference stock must have been blind to the fact that their policy would destroy the value of their own stock entirely and chase it from the market for ever. That is not necessarily the fate of their shares, although a three thousand rupee share has for the time being sunk in market value to Rs. 200. Every effort made by the shareholders to pay up the full subscribed value of their shares will make them more and more a marketable commodity, and is calculated to restore them more and more to par value; as one of the chief depreciating influences is the dread and certainty of future calls. When that dread is removed, by the amount of the shares being fully paid up, the shares will find their natural level in the market, and shareholders disposed to sell, will sell out to much more advantage than at the present ruinous discount. That circumstance ought to afford some comfort to the shareholders. On the other hand, if the call is not paid, there is no alternative but to wind up the Company. But the winding up will not free the shareholders from an immediate call, as the demands of the creditors must still be satisfied; so that every consideration of self-interest and policy urges the shareholders to submit to not a little sacrifice rather than leave the call unpaid.

IN considering the means which are likely to be the best adapted for the suppression of that cardinal military offence—drunkenness—people, generally speaking, either neglect altogether or only very superficially study two points which have an important bearing upon this subject. These points are the effects of dieting and canteens upon the British soldier. In a recent article we pointed out the inadequacy of the meat ration, and also the inferiority of barrack cooking, and proposed what, in our opinion, is required to render both as desirable as could be wished. In addition to the recommendations put forward in the article referred to, we have another suggestion to offer with regard to the soldier's cooking, namely, that the same system of culinary superintendance which is now in operation at home may be introduced into this country. There can be no doubt that, however good the native cooks may be, that is to say, as cooks go in this country, their work will be none the less satisfactory if conducted under the eye of an intelligent, energetic, and trained sergeant supervisor. This subject of the Anglo-Indian soldier's animal-food and cooking cannot receive too speedy and anxious consideration, for it is one which has much to do with the soldier's well-being. It has been well remarked by Dr. James Bird, that the *dietetic* is as important as the climatic deterioration of the European resident in India. One of the ways in which the truth of this statement is illustrated is in the development of a more or less vehement desire for stimulating drinks, which is unfortunately still too prevalent amongst British soldiers. An ample diet is one of the best remedies which can be employed for the prevention or care of dipsomania. This great antidote being left untried in the case of the soldier, we entertain but small hope of the vice of drunkenness in the army, being as completely as possible eradicated. Good and ample food is a powerful tonic and stimulant. If the sense of prostration, which, especially in India, requires for its removal the best and most easily assimilable dietary, is unrelieved by this natural form of restorative, owing to its being unattainable, a disagreeable and frequent consciousness of the existence of this condition of debility will be certain to produce in the majority of cases that woeful sensation which is known as "the drink crave," a species of lust which it is scarcely necessary to adduce as being the cause of nine-tenths of the military crimes which are committed, and of a great deal of military sickness and consequent inefficiency. The question of military canteens has given rise to great conflict of opinion, notwithstanding which, however, there are few, if any, thinkers in the Army who would venture to declare them to be productive of unmixed benefit. We question if there is a single officer or soldier possessed of the requisite knowledge and faculty of reasoning, who does not, to some extent, condemn the existing canteen system, the only plea for which seems to be, that unless the soldier can get his drink from the canteen, he will go and get worse tipple elsewhere. There is some force in this argument; but as Florence Nightingale, the soldier's true friend, asks "may "there not be some *middle* course whereby the "men may be killed by neither bazaar nor canteen "spirits?" We think there is, and that this course would be found to result from the total abolition of the canteen system and its replacement by that of military restaurants, established after the manner of those working in the French and other Continental armies, modified, if need be, to suit the peculiar, yet reasonable, requirements of British soldiers.

In these restaurants the soldier would have his spirits and beer as at present. He would, however, have other things besides these beverages. He would have light wines, tea, coffee, lemonade, sodawater, ginger-beer, newspapers, a mutton-chop or beefsteak, various games, every facility for pleasant and rational social intercourse. Moreover, we should expect to find frequent musical entertainments characterising the restaurant system, if introduced into the British Army. Its establishment in this country could not fail to produce the most beneficial results. We look upon this system as admirably adapted to the real wants of the Anglo-Indian soldier. We are not aware of anything which would be more calculated to wean him from gross spirituous indulgence than this system together with an improved dietary. The establishment of restaurants, vice canteens, in the British Army, is a subject which, we trust, will receive a fair share of consideration from Government and from all who have the soldier's good at heart.

THE Overland Mail arrived in the harbour about one o'clock this morning.

THE *Englishman*:—We hear from Aden that the Azarbas are troublesome in Lahedge, plundering the travellers, and committing depredations on the road leading from Aden to that place. The Sultan of the place has been directed to adopt effective measures to punish them.

THE same:—The expedition sent by the Chittagong authorities for an interview with the Shindoo chiefs of the Akyab hills, has not, we learn, been attended with success. Lieut. Lewin, the District Superintendent of Chittagong, was deputed for the purpose, and, after a toilsome journey of about a month, reached the top of a hill, where one of his Mug guides shot him in the thigh, and the Lieutenant was obliged to go to Akyab for medical treatment. After his recovery he was accompanied by Lieutenant Munro on his journey to the Shindoo country. The Shindoos not only opposed their passage, but tried to kill them, and thus they were both compelled to return to Akyab.

THE same:—Since we published the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Walter Brett we have been furnished with some additional particulars of the sad occurrence which may not prove uninteresting to those who knew him. It appears that, after leaving Calcutta, Mr. Brett proceeded to Bombay, and from thence to Singapore, where he endeavoured to establish himself in business, but having been unsuccessful there, he left for Perth, Western Australia, at which place he arrived on the 1st of September last. Under the name of William Walter Browne, he negociated for the purchase and took possession of the estate of Woongong on the Canning River, and, it appears, commenced making extensive improvements there. On the day previous to his decease, Mr. Brett told his servants not to disturb him on the following morning as he felt ill, and intended taking medicine. About half-past nine o'clock that morning he was found lying in his room foaming at the mouth, and with a gurgling noise in the throat, and died in three hours afterwards. His remains lie interred in the Kenwick burial-ground, a short distance from Freemantle.

THE *Central India Times*:—Accounts received from Chindwarrah, detailing the circumstances of the fatal accident to Lieut. St. John Shawe, R. H. A., mention the gallant conduct of a Gond, who killed the panther by which Mr. Shawe was attacked. It appears that the panther, on being wounded, attacked Mr. Shawe in the tree, and wounding him severely, dragged him to the ground. Having in a similar manner attacked, wounded, and brought to the ground a native head constable of police who was placed in another tree, the panther again seized Mr. Shawe, who was lying senseless on the ground, and would in all probability have killed him on the spot had not one of the beaters, a Gond named Bunnoo, attacked it single-handed, and killed it with a spear. Major Ashburner, Deputy Commissioner of Chindwarra, has brought this brave act to the notice of the Chief Commissioner, and it is hoped that a special money reward will be sanctioned by Government. But as it is believed that many of the residents of Nagpore and Kamptee will be glad to show their appreciation of the conduct of this brave native, who risked his life in the hope of saving that of an European officer, it is proposed to raise a fund by private subscription, and to present Bunnoo with a testimonial, as a mark of the high estimation in which European gentlemen hold such acts of courage and devotion.

Subscriptions to the *Bunnoo Fund* will be received in Nagpore by H. Rivett Carnac, Esq., C. S., in Kamptee by Major Pearse, R. A.

THE *Pioneer*:—The Government of India have consented to subscribe for one hundred copies of the *Indian Medical Gazette* for distribution to the military hospitals for the use of the medical subordinates attached to them. Hopes are entertained that, with a journal so ably conducted in their hands, not only will their professional qualifications be enhanced, but their interest in medicine, and their zeal in the performance of their responsible, and often trying duties, greatly stimulated.

THE same:—We were misinformed when stating, as we did, a few issues back, that the Ganges Canal Committee had dispersed without coming to any conclusion. There is, we believe, a very great difference of opinion among its members, and it is probable that their report will not be unanimous in its recommendations; but no report has, as yet, been sent in. We are, however, able to state that the Committee *are* unanimous in condemning, as impracticable, Sir Arthur Cotton's scheme for a dam across the Ganges below Hurdwar.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 1ST JUNE, 5-50 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 9½d., but prices barely maintained.

Total Stock of all kinds............	975,000 bales.
Total Stock of Surat	360,000 "
Total Sales of the Week.............	80,500 "
Week's Sales of Surats	32,500 "
Total Imports of Week	42,500 "
Week's Imports of Surats............	16,000 "

Manchester market quiet, and prices tending in favour of buyers.

7 lb. Shirtings 10s. 9d.
No. 40 Twist 1s. 5d.

Government of India Securities:—

Four per cents.	84.
Fives	100½.
Fives-and-a-half	106.

Bar Silver 5s. 2d. per ounce.

Exchange on India 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.

The money market is dull, and the Bank return for the week is viewed unfavourably.

It is generally believed that a Ministerial crisis is approaching.

There is less hopes of peace being maintained on the Continent of Europe.

Consols 87¼ to 87½.

The Calcutta mail of May 10 arrived at Suez yesterday.

INTERRUPTION ON TURKISH LINES.

THE following telegram, dated 9th June, from Lieutenant Stiffe, Kurrachee, was received by Government:—

"Turkish lines interrupted beyond Bagdad since 1-20 P. M. yesterday through severe storm."

BY THE INDIAN LINE.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 9TH JUNE.

IN the libel case of the Deputy Collector against the Collector of Turnoof, the High Court has declared want of jurisdiction.

Bank Bills, six months' sight 2s. 0¼.
Credits 2s. 1d.
Bank of Madras shares 79 per cent. to 80 per cent. premium, in demand.
Government paper, 5½ per cent. 109¼ to 109¾.
Do. 5 per cent.
Western Cotton 180, nominal.
Freights to Liverpool 40s. to 42s. 6d.
Shirtings, 7 lb. 40 in. Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8-0 per piece.

MADRAS, 9th June.
Steamer *Mooltan* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 9th June.
Steamer *Erymanthe*, from Calcutta, anchored.
Steamer *Tigre*, from China, anchored.

GWADUR, 10th June.
Steamer *Martaban* left for Kurrachee.

BOMBAY.

THE cases disposed of on Saturday in the Fort Police Court possessed no public interest.

THE Municipal Commissioner has appointed Mr. Yeshwuntrao Bulwant as Inspector of Halalcores.

MAILS for Calcutta and Point de Galle, per steamer *Kwangtung*, will be closed to-day at 2 P. M.

IT is stated that Mr. Hayes, Traffic Manager of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, intends shortly to proceed to England.

ON Saturday last a Mahomedan, named Cassum Fakeer, was fined by the Senior Magistrate in the sum of five rupees, for assaulting a clerk in the office of Messrs. Kelly and Company, solicitors.

THE height of water reported in the tower in the Vehar Lake on Saturday, the 2nd instant, was forty-six feet and nine-tenths: on the corresponding date last year it was forty-four feet and two-tenths.

MR. BROWN sentenced one Eduljee Framjee on Saturday last to one month's imprisonment in the Common Jail, on conviction of a charge of stealing two silk sarries, of the value of Rs. 30, the property of Pestonjee Ruttonjee.

MOSES MILLS, a seaman belonging to the British ship *Knighton*, was on Saturday convicted and sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Acting Third Magistrate, to two weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction, for wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

ON Saturday last, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Brown sentenced Hajee Seedick, a professional thief, to be imprisoned in the County Jail for six months, on conviction of a charge of stealing seven pieces of wearing apparel, the property of an Arab named Sallay Mahomed Hajee. The prisoner, it appeared, had been confined in the House of Correction on three previous occasions.

Two jail birds, named Shaik Hoosein Peer Mahomed and Syed Ahmed Syed Hoosein, were charged, before Mr. Brown, on Saturday last, with having been found, at midnight on the 8th inst., in the dwelling-house of Abdool Cassum, without being able to give a satisfactory explanation for their being therein. They were convicted and sentenced to be severally imprisoned for a fortnight each.

MR. SORABJEE EDULJEE, the Head Master of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Madressa at Nowsaree, (who, it will be remembered, was a short time ago prosecuted by the Head Priest of Nowsaree, for using abusive and threatening language towards him,) has been allowed by the Managing Committee of the Institution an increased salary of Rs. 150 per month, on account of the activity and zeal with which he conducts the duties of his office.

TIME intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 9th June and 8 P. M. of the 10th June:—From Kurrachee, max. 17 hours 50 minutes, min. 9 hour 40 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 41 hours 19 minutes, min. 35 hours 48 minutes. From Madras, max. 29 hours 44 minutes, min. 55 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom, 4th, and Continent of Europe, 3rd June.

RAMA DEWJEE, a confirmed rogue, was charged before Mr. Brown on Saturday last, with stealing two pieces of wearing apparel and one bunch of keys, the property of Narayan Ramjee; and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months in the County Jail. He also pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing nine silver images and one sarree, the property of Dewjee Wittoo; and was sentenced to further imprisonment for two months. Govind Wittoo, who was convicted of dishonestly receiving stolen property in the first of these cases, was sentenced by His Worship to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months.

LAST year about this time there were numerous cases of heat apoplexy on the Deccan lines of the G. I. P. R. resulting in the death of drivers and others. Similar cases again are occurring. A Mr. Wilks and a Mr. Papps, drivers on the N. E. line, have died within a few days, and we hear of another case that would perhaps have proved fatal if it had not been for the timely application of ice. We are told, with regard to the unhappy man, Clarke, who was run over by the train, that he was nearly 36 hours without receiving medical aid. There is much yet to be done in the way of reform on our railway lines.—*Guardian, June 9.*

A MAP showing the advantages of the Overland Route via Brindisi, speaks for itself. Alexandria is at the apex of an equilateral triangle; Malta is at one of the base angles, distant 819 miles, Brindisi close to the other, 822 miles. So that a sea voyage not longer than that from Alexandria to Malta is all that is imposed upon the traveller between Egypt and England, except the transit at the Straits of Dover. Instead of the Malta and Marseilles sea route of 659 miles, the traveller from Brindisi can proceed by rail to Milan or Turin, when he is as near England as the traveller landing at Marseilles is. It is here that there is gain in time. The Map says, "London to Bombay via Brindisi, 5512 miles, or 14 days; London to Bombay, via Falmouth, Malta &c., 6289 miles, or 20 days." There is some mistake here. The Bay of Biscay route to Bombay was never accomplished in any thing like 20 days. The Brindisi route, if well worked, may effect a saving of two days in the Mail transit, as compared with the Marseilles route. But when we look at the land route from Kurrachee through Persia and Turkey to the Dardanelles, and thence across Europe, shorter by nearly a third than either of the others, offering the means of bringing India within a week of England, and offering it in vain, we cannot resist the conclusion that our 19th century, if it has accomplished many great things, has left many others undone.—*Id.*

IF we may judge from some of the revelations lately made among us, the grand modern Joint Stock device amounts to something like the following. A, B, and C call upon every man who has £10, £50, £100 or more to spare, to send in his money to them until they shall be in possession of a million or half a million, or whatever other sum seems to constitute a suitable limit. After that the contributors are to ask no questions, but be fully assured their several contributions have immensely increased in value since they passed into the hands of the financial wizards, A, B, and C. But after a good while, the shareholders as they are called, wish to know how much their pounds have gained, and A, B, and C. are constrained to tell them a very piteous tale. Their half million is gone. It was lent without security to very honourable men; but these have found it inconvenient to return it. A, B, and C have not appropriated it; oh no! they simply lent the money to their friends; they could not be expected to lend it to enemies or to strangers; and there is no use of crying about it, accidents will happen, losses will accrue in the best regulated concerns; the shareholders may congratulate themselves that there are so many for the loss to be divided among; so the less said about it the better. Surely there must be an invincible love of delusion in man, even in that wisest of beings, the commercial man, the man of business, that these devices for abstracting the money of a thousand coffers should year after year be brought forward with success.—*Id.*

MESSRS. DYKES AND CO., of this city, (Calcutta), have patented a new revolving syce seat for buggies, to prevent the excessive strain placed on the back of the horse whenever the hood of the conveyance is put up. We understand that the contrivance is a most ingenious one, and has the merit of cheapness to recommend it.—*Englishman, June 2.*

THE Secretary of State for India, in one of his recent despatches to the Bombay Government, stated that the practice of locking the doors of third-class carriages was open to obvious objection, but it must be regarded as the least of two evils, for the recklessness of the native passengers would, but for this precaution, be continually endangering their lives. There is much more room for doubting the necessity of locking the second and first class carriages. The reason given for doing so is, that otherwise the passengers might get out of their carriages without showing their tickets, and then pass themselves off for third class passengers. The Secretary of State further observed that there were many ways in which this could be very easily prevented. The Governor General has forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bengal, and the Punjab the extract of the Secretary of State's despatch with a request that they will submit their opinions on the advisability and necessity of locking the doors of passenger carriages in trains in motion.—*Id.*

THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

THE following correspondence affords evidence corroborative of the opinion lately expressed as to the probable cause of the decrease in the number of apprentices sent to this institution since the passing of Act XXV. of 1861. It is not improbable that magistrates all over the Mofussil may be under the erroneous impression that they are precluded by subsequent legislation from acting under the Apprenticing Act of 1850 on behalf of young offenders, and the publication of this correspondence may perhaps be generally useful:—

From the Secretary to the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

To * * * Esquire, Magistrate, * * * * Zilla.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Marathi communications of the 16th and 26th February last, respecting a lad named Dhondia Wulud Sutwa Oochilla, who has been convicted of robbery and sentenced to be whipped and imprisoned, and with regard to whom you direct, under section 433 of Act XXV. of 1861, that the sentence of whipping and imprisonment shall be carried out in this institution.

I beg to draw your attention to the terms of the enactment of 1861, quoted by you. They do not seem to me to warrant a magisterial order for the confinement or corporal punishment in this Institution of the convict Dhondia or any other convict under sentence of a judicial tribunal.

The David Sassoon Reformatory and Industrial Institution has never been récognized by the local Government as a fit place of confinement or correction for the purposes of section 433 of the Criminal Procedure Code; nor is it deemed expedient in the interests of this institution that such a recognition of it should be sought for from the local Government.

The records will show that on more than one previous occasion juvenile offenders duly convicted of crime before the Sattara tribunals have been admitted into this institution; but you will observe that they have been received by the managers of the Reformatory, not as convicts, or in obedience to "warrants" such as those which have been addressed to our Superintendent in the case now under notice, but as apprentices, and in virtue of indentures duly executed under the Apprenticing Act No. XIX. of 1860, which, I may remark, is *not* superseded by subsequent legislation.

If you should decide on having the boy apprenticed to this institution the necessary indentures can easily be executed in Bombay under Section III. of Act XII. of 1850; and, pending further advice from you, the boy will be carefully looked after at the institution.

The favour of an early reply is requested.

(Signed) E. PRATT, Secretary.

No 31 of 1866.

From * * * *, Esquire, 2nd Asst. Magistrate F. P.
To E. PRATT, Esquire, Secretary David Sassoon Industrial Reformatory.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 10th inst. I have the honour to inform you that I should certainly wish the lad, referred to in the margin, to be apprenticed to the institution of which you are Secretary for as long a period as is authorized by Act XIX. of 1850.

Dhondia Wulud Suttya Uchli, 14.

2nd. By the power given me under the said Act I hereby authorize you to draw up the consequent agreement and indentures, and (if necessary) forward them to me for signature from Bombay.

3rd. As the boy is of the thieving caste the longer he can remain in the Institution the less will be the danger of his falling in with his old associates before becoming habituated to a different way of life. But should the Reformatory be over full, or should there be a great drain upon its resources, I hope you will fix the period of apprenticeship as best suits you.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) ——, 2nd Asst. Magistrate F. P.
2nd Asst. Magistrate Office Camp——16th May 1866.

To * * * *, Esq., 2nd Assistant Magistrate F. P., Sattara.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the contract of apprenticeship in the case of Dhondia Wulud Suttya Uchli, who has been the subject of a previous correspondence ending with your letter No. 31 of the 16th instant.

There is at present ample accommodation available and we should be glad to receive into this Institution all the apprentices you can send us.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) E. PRATT, Secretary.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

REPORT OF THE ADEN FAMINE COMMITTEE.

THE following papers have been placed at the disposal of the press:—

From Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Merewether, C. B, Resident at Aden.
To the Secretary to Government, Bombay.
Dated Aden, 8th May, 1866.

SIR,—In accordance with Government resolution, No. 2977, of 6th December last, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a report by Lieutenant Goodfellow, Resident Aden Famine Committee, and to add the following remarks:—

The plan adopted was to appoint a committee to receive all contributions, whether in grain or money, and to arrange for the most suitable application of them. The object being to give the greatest favourable amount of relief from the means at disposal, it was arranged that all the rice that was so generously bestowed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, as well as what was forwarded by Government orders from Calcutta and Bombay, should be lumped together and retailed at the current market rates. It happened that the ships laden with grain which had so fortuitously been induced to come from India, arrived at the very time when prices were rapidly rising to the extreme height which had been dreaded, so that, though very much higher in price than in India, the rate never became excessive, the highest per bag being Rs. 10. The very heavy charges for freight by the P. and O. Company added to the cost, amounting to Rs. 19,543-1 on 1,000 bags woald have brought the cost of the grain sent by Government from Calcutta and Bombay up to Rs. 14 per bag nearly, which could never have been obtained; but by the lumping process, the market rates were followed without much loss.

From the balance sheet which is appended to Lieutenant Goodfellow's report, it will be seen that the disbursements by the committee have altogether amounted to Rs. 10,409-2-1, the receipts on sales &c., to Rs. 26,649-9-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,002-7, increased by the Aden Famine Relief Committee in Bombay, as per statement with Commissioner of Customs' letter No. 2661, of the 19th October 1865. This leaves a small balance of Rs. 3,761-15-4, which, I trust, will not be considered much to ask the sanction of Government to.

Besides the above, Rs. 31,001-2-3 were expended in the Public Works Department, in carrying out useful works within the crater, which, while adding much to the general improvement of the place, gave daily food to thousands who would otherwise have starved.

Before concluding this report I would beg, on behalf of the whole community of Aden, to tender to Government, to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and to the Bombay Relief Committee, for the aid which was sent to Aden in so timely and successful a manner, their grateful thanks. Help was freely given to all, in such a manner that while it afforded relief, it at the same time in no way interfered with general trade.

I would also beg to bring to the especial notice of Government the excellent and praiseworthy exertions of Lieutenant Goodfellow, and the working members of the Relief Committee, Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Eduljee Maneckjee, and Hassan Ali. They incessantly worked to discover cases requiring relief, and to their judicious management the successful application is entirely due.—I have, &c.,

W. L. MEREWETHER, Lieut.-Col.,
Resident at Aden.

From Lieutenant G. R. Goodfellow,
Resident, Famine Relief Committee, Aden.
To Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Merewether, C. B.,
Political Resident, Aden.
Aden, 1st May 1866.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information an account of the receipts and expenditure of the late Famine Relief Fund organised in consequence of the munificent gift of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy of 2,500 bags of rice, and the liberal measures adopted by the Bombay Government for the alleviation of the distress at this station, in consequence of the great scarcity of food during the autumn of the past year. I regret that I have unavoidably been prevented forwarding this account earlier.

From the receipt it will be seen that 2,890 bags of rice were sold at different rates; these realized the sum of Rs. 25,371-15-5, which enabled the Committee to extend the charity so generously placed under their management in various ways, and at the same time placed food at the disposal of the working classes at so moderate a price that they were able to purchase it at no great privation to themselves of other necessaries of life so expensive at Aden at that time.

The poor classes, those unable to purchase, and the starving poor were relieved likewise by having two good meals supplied to them daily, and the sick supplied with nourishment, and comforts, which it would have been impossible for the Committee to arrange, but by disposing of a certain quantity of the rice forwarded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, as they were averse to permit the sale of any of the rice forwarded by Government, except at the most advantageous price, feeling assured that there must be other heavy charges incurred by the Government, which would necessitate the realization of as good a return as possible.

From the commencement of September to the end of the year there were on an average three hundred men, women, and children, daily gratuitously furnished with food, besides a daily average of thirty sick supplied with lodging, food, and clothing and attendance. These arrangements necessitated the employment of an establishment of cooks, sweepers, and others, which will account for the expenditure in the disbursements under this head. The item likewise includes salaries of the men employed to retail grain at the reduced rates.

By means of the fund, 494 poor creatures were likewise furnished with a passage to their houses to ports in the Red Sea or to India, and supplied with necessary subsistence for the voyage.

Certain quantities of the rice were likewise forwarded for sale to Mocha and the Red Sea, from whence most distressing accounts reached Aden, and were most thankfully received by the starving poor of those places. It is not, however, necessary to go beyond our own limits to detail the appreciation of the liberality afforded in those most painful times, and none but an eye-witness could realize the thankfulness shown by poor starving creatures for a wholesome meal; the amount of good done, moreover, is incalculable, and the tale of how generosity was displayed in affording relief to those in such want will be carried far and wide to the glory of the English name both in Arabia and elsewhere.

I have to bring to your notice the great assistance afforded me by the Committee of native gentlemen appointed by you to carry out the relief, especially Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Eduljee Maneckjee, and Hussan Ali. The Head Clerk of the Police Office, Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee, has likewise afforded me great help in keeping the accounts of the fund.—I have, &c.,

G. R. GOODFELLOW,
Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—EQUITY JURISDICTION.

Thursday and Friday, 7th and 8th June, 1866.
(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. Aga Khan and others.

THE case for the relators being closed,

The Advocate General (who began to speak on Thursday afternoon and concluded in the aftenoon of the following day) addressed the Court on behalf of the first defendant, Aga Khan. He began by expressing his regret that Mr. Anstey, who opened this case, would not be there to hear his remarks, for it would certainly be his duty to comment in no slight terms upon a good many of the misstatements which were made by that learned counsel. His address, he might state, would be shorter than it otherwise would have been by reason of his learned friend Mr. Howard (who appeared with him) having agreed to take up the historical part of the subject—a branch which he would, therefore, only glance at in the briefest possible manner. This was not a suit (continued the learned gentleman) instituted by the Crown, charging any breach of trust or seeking any relief solely on the part of the Crown; but it was a suit in which, when it was filed, the then Advocate General, Mr. Lewis, was nominally plaintiff, and which was brought upon the "relation" of certain persons who considered that they had a right to the property of the Kojah community. There were thus three parties in this suit, but one of them was merely nominal. To illustrate the actual position of the parties in the suit, and to show that the relators really appeared as private individuals to contest the case with the defendants—though the Advocate General was nominally the plaintiff—the learned counsel referred to the case of *Shore* vs. *Wilson* (9th vol., Clark and Finnelly's Reports, page 475). Now, if the case of the relators were a good one, why was it not brought on long before the present time? The answers were filed more than two years ago. In June 1864 a motion was made for an injunction to restrain Aga Khan from excommunicating and carrying on other practices which were alleged to be improper, but was refused with costs. Nothing was done during the remainder of that year; nothing whatever was done in the whole of the year 1865! The answers having been put in, there was no good cause to prevent the case from being brought on. There was nothing done in 1866 till shortly before the learned counsel for the relators expressed his intention of leaving Bombay, and the case was then brought on evidently to suit his convenience, and in order that the relators might have the benefit of his services before he retired to England. Now, in an equity suit like the present, such delay, unless capable of reasonable explanation, threw considerable discredit upon the *bona fides* of the proceedings. Here there was no excuse given for the delay, and as no witness had been brought from a greater distance than Surat, it could not have been because witnesses were required from distant countries that the delay had arisen. So far as they could see there must have been a general mistrust amongst the party of the relators—and having heard their evidence it was easy to understand the reason of that mistrust—as to whether they had the means of proving the allegations which they had made so positively in their bill and information, but which were denied most strenuously in the answers which had been filed. Now, the bill and information was based all throughout upon a fallacy. The party of the relators, who were a minority, endeavoured to constitute themselves the majority, and they made the mistake of asserting that the followers of Aga Khan were renegades, while that term was applicable only to themselves. They started upon the assumption—upon what they alleged to be the historical fact—that the Kojahs had always been Sunis. Now, it would be proved to demonstration to His Lordship that from the very first the Kojahs had been Shias, and that they were so still. The relators had built the framework of their case upon a substratum of palpable falsehood in asserting dogmatically that the Kojahs up till recently were Sunis. That was the issue on which they had rested their case; and if the defendants, accepting that issue, satisfied the Court—as he was sure they would—that the Kojahs had always been Shias, the relators' claim for relief would entirely fall to the ground. If the position of the defendants on that point were proved, the mere fact of the relators being Sunis would disentitle them to the slightest relief. But it was quite possible—though he could not conceive it probable—that the Court might think that *some* relief ought still to be granted to the relators. Against this he (the Advocate General) strongly contended, on the ground that though, when Shias, the relators might have originally had a claim, they had none now, for after repeated warnings they were turned out of the caste at a general meeting of the Jamat held in September 1862, and thereafter ceased to have any voice whatever in the matters of the caste, or to have any right to call in question the proceedings of the Jamat. Now, in every suit brought for the due administration of charity funds there must be a deed or will, or something in writing, which would enable the Court to discover what the meaning——

His Lordship—There must no doubt be a clear trust.

The Advocate General—In the present case they were entirely in the dark as to what the original trust was. The Court of Equity would supply a trust deed when none had been made out, but he was not aware that the Court had ever gone so far as to make a trust deed when nothing in the shape of a trust had ever been expressed. The 7th section of the Statute of Frauds imperatively required that all trusts should be manifested by some writing, or should otherwise be considered void. Sir E. Perry had already decided that the property of the Kojah community belonged to the Jamat, and that the Jamat could do what they liked with it; and it had been shown in evidence that the Jamat had used that property as they saw fit, and that they had given what they thought proper to Aga Khan. The learned counsel went on at some length to show that there was a peculiar rule in equity cases by which statements made in an answer held good if contradicted by the uncorroborated testimony of only one witness. In illustration of this point he referred to a decision of Lord Hardwicke, in *Walton* vs. *Hobbs* (2nd vol. Aitkins, p. 18) and to several other cases. Numerous passages from the answer put in by Aga Khan had been given in as evidence by his learned friend Mr. Anstey, and the most material portions of that answer had not been denied either directly or indirectly by any witness called on behalf of the relators, and, therefore, possessed their full force as evidence in favour of the defendants. Now, it was certain that there were litigating in this suit—Shias on the one side, and Sunis on the other; but he joined issue with his learned friend Mr. Anstey in his statement that the Court could derive any assistance whatever from the various Mahomedan books of authority cited by him—all of which were avowedly written by persons of the Suni persuasion. His learned friend seemed to wish to impress upon the Court that because the Sunis—as it was admitted they were—were all-powerful in various parts of India, the decision of this case would depend upon the doctrines and laws to be found laid down in the text-books followed by Sunis. He (the Advocate General) hardly thought it necessary to refute this position, and he referred to a case in Bengal to show that it was untenable. The case was one in regard to succession to property, and the question was raised whether—the parties being Shias—the Shia rule by which property descended to the daughters of a deceased brother in preference to the daughters of a surviving brother—should be applied. The decision—which was given by Mr. Baron Park—was in favour of the application of Shia law, and was afterwards confirmed by the Privy Council, (60 Moore's Indian Appeals, p. 441).

His Lordship—That was manifestly a decision of plain justice and equity, for both the parties were Shias.

The Advocate General—But the rule was stated in broad language. Therefore, assuming as he did, that it would be proved to the satisfaction of His Lordship that the Kojahs were originally Shias, he should ask His Lordship to apply such rules as were found in the books of Shias, bearing in mind the passage in Sir E. Perry's judgment where he said that the whole of the property belonged to the Jamat, and that the Jamat could do what they liked with it; and bearing in mind also the passage which had been given in from the 21st para of Aga Khan's answer, in which it was stated and made evidence by the plaintiffs—though not a single witness had been called to contradict it—that the relators had been excommunicated at a duly convened meeting of the Jamat held on the 18th September 1862.

His Lordship—As far as my recollection serves me it is true that no evidence has been given by the relators to contradict that.

The Advocate General—No, and it was partly on that account that he had called His Lordship's attention to the curious though well established rule in the Court of Equity that statements made in an answer stand not only when uncontradicted, but even when contradicted by the evidence of one witness. The learned counsel proceeded to consider the nature of the property which was the subject of the present suit. It was said that the whole of this real and immovable property was of the nature of a charity trust, and the aid of the Court was invoked for the purpose of preventing the Aga and others in concert with him from diverting the income and the profits of that property to uses alien to those which were intended by the original founders. That was the scheme of the relators' bill; they alleged a charitable trust, and a breach of it by all or some of the defendants, but especially by Aga Khan. Now, the difficulty that arose in the first instance was this: what was the nature of the trust? The Court would not decide in favour of the relators unless they showed clearly what was intended by the original founder or founders. If a trust were uncertain, the aid of the Court was invoked in vain. It was only within the last few years that the late Supreme Court of Bombay decided, upon this principle, that a gift for *Dharm* (or charity in general) was void as a trust. The learned counsel referred also to a case where a gift had been made to certain trustees under the will of a Mr. Shakespeare, and where the terms of the trust were, simply, that the money was "to be laid out, with the concurrence of the trustees of Shakespeare's House, Stratford-on-Avon, in forming a Museum in the birthplace of Shakespeare, and for such other purposes as the said trustees in their discretion shall think fit and desirable for giving effect to my wishes." [*Thompson* vs. *Shakespeare*, 6th Jurist, New Series.] The trust in that case was considered void on account of the uncertainty as to the destination of the fund. Now, in the present suit, there was no deed, and no evidence whatever of any deed—except one fragmentary piece of evidence, given by the witness Khan Mahomed Dathoobhoy, whose family some 20 or 30 years ago made certain repairs to the mosque, built a gallery for the "Kettle-drum," and repaired the "Kettle-drum," the amount of the expense being Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 11,000. There was not the slightest tittle of evidence to show for what purpose, or on what trust, any of the property was originally purchased or originally dedicated. Even evidence as to the present use of the property afforded no ground for fixing its original nature or destination, and what evidence had been adduced on that point referred only to the last 30 or 40 years. Now, the migration of the Kojahs from Kutch to Bombay did not occur within the last 40 or 50 years, but certainly took place as long ago, if not longer, than the migration of the larger body of the Parsees, who, according to Sir E. Perry, came here about 190 years ago. It would have been quite possible to get evidence as to the way in which the property of the Kojahs was enjoyed before the last 30 or 40 years. Even though the Kazi of Bombay was so old his evidence might in some way have been obtained. But the relators had not thought proper to do anything of the kind. The Advocate General, in proceeding to examine the prayer of the bill and information, remarked that its simple object was to get rid of Aga Khan. In the bill the relators assumed the existence of a trust—charitable and otherwise—in favour of Kojahs of the Suni persuasion and no others, but omitted to state what the nature of that trust was.

His Lordship did not see that the bill exactly assumed that.

The Advocate General—It does so negatively.

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His Lordship—Yes, it comes to that.

The Advocate General said they had not ventured to state, even within a century, when the alleged trust property was acquired by the caste. No deed had been put in of a date anterior to the 14th January 1836, and that only referred to the purchase of a small piece of ground for the sum of Rs. 100; and it was evident that the ground could not have been for the Jamat Khana or the Mosque. The learned counsel referred to the case of *Shore vs. Wilson*, which he had already quoted for another purpose, and in which a trust was held to be void on account of its indefiniteness, the trust being one for the benefit of certain persons who were described generally as "godly preachers of Christ's own Gospel, and godly persons." (A number of other authorities were quoted.) But in the present case there was no evidence at all of any will of the founders either of the mosque, the burial-ground, the Jamat Khana, or any of the other property which now belonged to the Kojah community. The property, he contended, was vested in the Jamat, and the Jamat could pay a lakh of rupees from it yearly to Aga Khan if they pleased, while the Aga could spend it on horse-racing or in any other way he chose.

His Lordship—Assuming that the property is vested in the Jamat as a trust, it remains to be seen how it is dealt with by the Jamat.

The Advocate General said he intended to give evidence on that point. Referring again to the portions of Aga Khan's answer which had been given in by the counsel for the relators, he made another allusion to the passage in reference to the excommunication of the relators by the Jamat.

His Lordship remarked that he had expected to hear some evidence adduced by the relators on that point.

Mr. Scoble said he intended, as to the excommunication, to rely upon Sir E. Perry's judgment of 1850.

The Advocate General contended that the Jamat had full power to excommunicate any one of their number. It was a voluntary body; and what was there to prevent their agreeing among themselves that they should be bound by certain rules? The Wesleyans were bound by certain doctrinal rules propounded by Wesley. The Irvingites were the same, and others whom it was unnecessary to mention. The Jamat was a voluntary association, and if they chose to put their rights at the foot of a despot or a quasi-despot—as the people of France appeared to have done to the Emperor Napoleon—they might do so. As it was, they agreed to be bound by the decision of the whole body. They did not elect any persons for the purpose of making laws—the only two persons who bore office amongst the Kojahs were the Mukhi, who took care of the property, and the Kamaria, who expended the money and kept the accounts. So far as they had heard, the Kojahs had no written laws. They merely acted upon such customs as they had obtained from their forefathers, and His Lordship would find that the Jamat had the power to bind the entire community. Therefore, there was here a voluntary body who had agreed among themselves that any person who did not hold the tenets of their ancestors should be outcasted; and evidence would be adduced to show that when such a person was outcasted he ceased to have any legal claim to any portion of the property of the caste. A good deal of prejudice appeared to have been thrown into this case in connection with the subject of mental reservation. Although, of course, in ordinary matters, mental reservation was not by any means to be encouraged, still there were circumstances in which great and distinguished men—he did not say of the present day, but of former times—had held it to be perfectly justifiable. His Lordship would recollect the evidence given by the witness Kurreem Khan, who, in answer to his learned friend Mr. Scoble, said he would consider mental reservation justifiable if his life were in danger. As Mr. Kurreem was probably not a very great authority on such matters he would refer His Lordship to a work with which his learned friends were no doubt familiar—viz., Grotius' *Peace and War*. From this work the learned counsel read a few passages bearing on the point which he was treating; and he showed that Socrates, Plato, Xenophon, Cicero, and Quintillian were quoted in support of the exercise of mental reservation under certain circumstances. Those benighted Kojahs, in acting as they did, were merely doing what very distinguished philosophers in former times had held to be perfectly justifiable. The learned counsel went on to contend that very little turned in the present suit upon the bill which was filed in 1829, upon which so much stress was laid by his learned friend Mr. Anstey. Aga Khan was at that time far away from Bombay; and it was pushing the doctrine of agency too far to make him responsible for every statement made in that bill. It was the case, too, that whenever he heard of the bill being filed he ordered it to be withdrawn. He (the Advocate General) did not think that either the bill of 1829 or that of 1850 would be found to throw any light upon the present case unfavourable to the defendants. With regard to the position of Aga Khan, it was not alleged that he was ever anything else but a staunch Shia; and it was extremely unlikely that his faith was different from that of his ancestors, or that his ancestors ever sent out a teacher of a faith different from their own. There was thus strong *prima facie* evidence in favour of Pir Sudroodeen—the emissary of one of the ancestors of Aga Khan, by whom the Kojahs were converted from Hinduism—having been a Shia. As to the derisive remark of his learned friend, with reference to the refusal of Aga Khan to allow his family to intermarry with Kojahs, it had been shown by the evidence of the relators themselves that there were four tribes of Mahomedans—Moguls, Pathans, Sheiks, and Syuds—and that Syuds only married with Syuds. It had been asserted that Aga Khan was a usurper, and that he ought to be regarded as a public enemy, but His Lordship would find it recorded in a book which his learned friend Mr. Scoble had given in, that the Aga was receiving a pension from Government on account of services he had rendered. He had been called a "creditor-hunted man," but for that there was no occasion whatever. His claims did not at all amount to divine right. He (the learned counsel) did not see anything at all in the proceedings before the Court to justify the exclamation of his learned friend that the Aga "might be a god!" His learned friend and the witnesses for the relators were in many points at sixes and sevens; certainly they were in that predicament on the point as to the intermarriage of the Aga's family with Kojahs. It appeared to have been assumed that the answer of the first defendant did not disclose all that it ought to have done, and his learned friend had called it "post-prandial."

His Lordship—I do not think you need trouble yourself about that. The answer—necessarily diffuse—has been prepared with great ability.

The Advocate General said he referred to this matter for the purpose of showing that no "exception" whatever had been filed to the answer. The relators (he continued) set up that they were the intelligent and educated portion of the community, that until recently the whole of the Kojah community was Suni—following the Suni form of worship, and believing in the Suni faith—and that by the machinations of the Aga, especially in or about 1861, the majority of them were converted to the Shia faith; and upon that assertion the relators rested their claim, and if they failed to prove that assertion their case must unquestionably fall to the ground. But—apart from the monstrous improbability of the truth of that story—what evidence was there in favour of it? Who were the relators who found the sinews of war in the prosecution of this case? Mr. Ahmed Hubibbhoy, who stated that he was only 29 years of age, said during his examination that for the previous six weeks he had been paying all the expenses himself. This showed the strength of their party; and another significant fact was the frequent change of their solicitors. When the bill was filed four years ago their solicitors were Messrs. Macfarlane and Green; then there was an interregnum, then Mr. Khunderao Morojee was engaged; then Messrs. Cleveland and Peile; then nobody at all. Next they went back to Mr. Khunderao; and now they had engaged Messrs. Cleveland and Peile once more. The Advocate General observed, in reference to the non-appearance of the Aga, that he was prepared to prove that he had been exempted from attendance at the Court. He produced a document dated "Bombay Castle, 28th October 1865," addressed to "His Highness Aga Khan," and signed by the Secretary to Government, stating:—"In reply to your petition dated 8th July 1865 I am directed to inform you that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under the 22nd section of the Civil Procedure Code, to exempt you from attendance in the High Court of Judicature of Bombay."

Mr. Scoble said that exemption would be perfectly useless, as this was an Equity Court.

His Lordship thought it was unnecessary to put in that document, for there had been a failure in the regular service of the summons, and that being so there was an end of the matter.

The Advocate General, in concluding his address, confidently submitted that his Lordship ought to dismiss this suit as against Aga Khan; and he hoped that, as it had been brought without the slightest reason, as Aga Khan had not been shown to have been guilty of any misconduct, and as the whole scheme of the bill and information was based upon a fabric of falsehood, His Lordship would inflict upon the relators (not one of whom, it was to be observed, had dared to go into the witness-box) payment of the costs of the suit.

HIGH COURT—Original Jurisdiction.

(*Saturday, 9th June, 1866.*)

(Before the Hon. Chief Justice Couch.)

Dewsee Ghella vs. *Jewraz Meechandass.*

In this case his Lordship delivered judgment as follows:—

This was a suit for the specific performance of an agreement by which the plaintiff agreed to sell, and the defendant to buy, three chawls or range of buildings situated near the Falkland Road, outside the Fort, and the only issue raised between the parties was, whether the plaintiff could show such a title to the premises agreed to be sold, as he was bound to do by the contract? The agreement was as follows: (His Lordship here read the agreement, and then continued.) It was admitted by the counsel for the defendant that the plaintiff was able to show a title beginning with a bill of sale dated the 29th of April 1856, and that he handed to the defendant's attorneys a deed dated the 8th of January, 1857, and another dated the 27th of August, 1864, the former being a conveyance from one Bazonjee Pestonjee to Pestonjee Nowrojee, and the latter one from Pestonjee Nowrojee to the plaintiff.

At the hearing several decisions of the English courts were referred to; but I think they cannot be applied to the present case. In England the law gives to the purchaser of land a right to have a good title to it shown by the vendor (Ogilvie Foljambe 3 Mer.); and any argeement in restraint of this implied right must be clear and unambiguous. The parties to this suit must be Hindus, and the question between them is to be determined according to Hindu law. In that law no such rule appears to exist, and the intention of the parties with regard to the title to be shown must be ascertained from the terms of their agreement without having any regard to any implication. Nor can the Court, in construing such a document as this, look at it in the same light as it would at conditions of sale in England. Such conditions are prepared with reference to a known and settled state of the law, and very different instruments from the documents by which, amongst natives, land in Bombay is contracted to be sold. In this case the agreement, providing for the expense of getting the *buttakee* beaten and publishing advertisements, and getting the land transferred to the name of the purchaser in the collector's and assessment offices—proceedings to which great importance is attached by native purchasers—proceeds: "Relating to these chawls, the old deed, and the deed in my name, and the assessment and ground rent bills, whatever 'vouchers' are with me, are duly to be delivered by me to you. Respecting these chawls, should any other person make any claim in any court of justice, I am duly to get the same cleared for you by defraying the expenses with my own money. The time fixed for the same is two months, within which time I am duly to get the same cleared for you." The fair meaning of these words appears to me to be that the defendant, the purchaser, agreed that no other title should be required to be shown than appeared in the documents thus mentioned. It would, I think, be refining too much to hold that the parties were only intending to provide for the delivery of documents of title, and left the question of what title was to be shown to the certain operation of the law either amongst Hindus or prevailing generally in Bombay. My decision in this case is founded upon the agreement made by the parties, and does not affect the question of what title a vendor of land in Bombay seeking specific performance of the contract is bound to show. In two cases in this Court, one decided by Mr. Justice Westropp, and the other by Sir Joseph Arnould, it has been held that a purchaser cannot require more than a 20 years' title. With those decisions I am inclined to agree; but the question whether any lesser title should be deemed to be sufficient remains to be considered. The rule of the English Courts of Equity, that where the vendor of land sues the purchaser for a specific performance of the contract, the defendant is entitled to have an inquiry directed as to the title of the vendor to the lands in question, which right is derived from the extraordinary nature of the jurisdiction which the vendor seeks to put in action—(Jenkins *v.* Hiles, 6 Ves, 646)—is equally applicable in this country as a rule of equity; but in considering the nature and extent of the inquiry which should be made, the courts here must have regard to the usages of the place, the manner in and titles by which land is held, the law of limitation, and the modes of transfer which have been in use, as well as any other circumstances which can fairly be considered to have been within the knowledge and contemplation of the parties when the agreement for sale was made. In the present case, it being admitted that the plaintiff has shown such a title as in my opinion he was bound by the agreement to show, he is entitled to the usual decree for specific performance, and the defendant will be ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—8th June.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL AND THE PAPER MILL.

John Martin and Robert Martin vs. Trimbukrow Ramchunder and Dhunjeebhy Framjee.

Mr. Leggett for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Ansell, for the first defendant, the sole liquidator of the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation, since the appointment of the other defendant as a liquidator has been cancelled. This action was brought to recover Rs. 821, being the balance due to the plaintiffs for working the Oriental Paper Mills, situated at Parell, on account, and for the use and benefit, of the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation, from November 1865 to February 1866, both inclusive, being four months, at Rs. 500 for each month. The total claim for wages was Rs. 2,000, from which the plaintiffs deducted Rs. 1,178, received on account, leaving a balance of Rs. 821. The agreement on which the claim was founded is dated 2nd November 1865, and is as follows:—

"In pursuance of the memorandum of an agreement entered into between John Martin, proprietor of the Oriental Paper Mill, of one part, and Phirozshaw Meherjee, Manager of the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation, Limited, of the other part, this day, it is agreed by the said parties as follows: 1. That the said John Martin allows to Phirozshaw Meherjee three-fourths of the profits of the Mill under the present circumstances, and retains one-fourth for his own use and benefit. But if, after making certain improvements and alterations in the Mill, at the cost of about Rs. 4,000 as stipulated below, the Mill pays a net profit of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 per month, then, in that case, the profit is to be divided by halves between the said John Martin and Phirozshaw Meherjee. 2. That the said John Martin and his son Robert Martin will receive Rs. 500 per month for manufacturing paper at the Mill, and conducting and working on the machinery, and the said Phirozshaw Meherjee to receive monthly Rs. 300 for his trouble in managing, superintending, and keeping accounts of the Mill, selling of paper, and purchasing materials, &c. 3. That in liquidation of the amount advanced to John Martin, he agrees to pay every month 75 per cent. of the produce of his share to the said Phirozshaw Meherjee till the amount is fully paid up with interest. 4. That the said Phirozshaw Meherjee undertakes to make necessary and beneficial additions of machinery in the Mill to the extent of Rs. 4,000, the same amount to be returned to Phirozshaw Meherjee at the expiration of two years, or at the time of redeeming the mortgage with interest."

The above agreement was signed by John Martin of the one part; and "for the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation, Limited, Phhirozshaw Meherjee, manager," of the other part. Of the latter signature, the words "Phirozshaw Meherjee, manager," were in writing, the rest of it being an impression with a stamp of the Company.

Mr. Ferguson contended that the agreement was entered into by the manager on his own account, and not on behalf of the Company; and that he put the Company's stamp to the document, without the authority of the Directors to deceive the plaintiff.

The principal facts of the case appeared in the evidence of the manager of the Corporation. He was appointed manager in March 1865 at a salary of Rs. 200 per month, and continued in that office until it was resolved in March 1866 to wind up the Financial. As manager, he made the agreement with the plaintiff on behalf of the Company. He could prove that the directors knew of the contract; and as long as the plaintiff was working at the Mill, and did not demand his wages from month to month, the Company did not find fault with him or repudiate the contract. Demands had been made upon the Company for the wages due to the plaintiff. The manager had to incur certain expenses to improve the Mill machinery, and he therefore drew Rs. 300 a month for managing the business of the Mill on behalf of the Financial. By a circular signed by three of the directors, he received a general authority to make the agreement with the plaintiff, in consultation with Rustomjee Merwanjee Narialwalla, the ex-chairman of the Financial. The witness had to admit that the directors never looked into the affairs of the Company, and that they left everything to him. He kept the minutes of proceedings of the directors' meetings; but this agreement, as well as another Mill speculation entered into by the Financial, were not entered in the minute-book, because he was empowered by circulars, signed by the directors, to make the arrangements concerning them; and there were no meetings of the Board held to pass any resolutions. Immediately on getting the authority of the directors by circular, the manager made an agreement with Martin, which was afterwards cancelled. (This agreement was not admitted into evidence because it was unstamped.) No entry of it was made in the minute-book; and another agreement was subsequently made with Martin, upon which he now sued. Both the Mill speculations were brought to the notice of the shareholders at a meeting held on the 31st January 1866; and there was a reference to this fact in the minutes of proceedings of that meeting.

The Mill was in charge of the Mahim Financial for five months, but it was worked for twenty-five days only; the reason being, as the manager naively said, that "some days there were rags and no coals; and some days there were coals but no rags," to work the Mill with. It was, he said, no fault of the manager, and no fault of the workmen, if the Mill did not go on, because the Financial had no money to buy the materials for manufacturing paper.

Mr. Ferguson, for the defence, submitted that the agreement was made by the manager on his own behalf and not for the Company; that the manager should have obtained the written authority of the directors under the common seal of the Company; that as required by the Act the transaction was not entered in the minutes of proceedings; and that the manager put the stamp to the document for the purpose of deceiving Martin.

Some difficulty arose upon Mr. Ferguson stating that he did not appear for the second defendant; it was admitted that the first was the only liquidator, the appointment of the second having been subsequently cancelled; and the summons was accordingly amended by the Court.

His Honor held that the manager, in this instance, acted on behalf of the Company and not for himself, as might appear upon the face of the agreement, for he signed with the common stamp of the Company, which was entrusted to him by the directors; and that he had their authority to make the contract with the plaintiff. No doubt this was one of the worst managed companies in Bombay, and its funds were squandered as pleased the directors or the manager. The latter, although receiving a salary as manager of the Company, gave himself Rs. 300 a month, and Rs. 500 to the plaintiff in respect of this Mill, though there was not the profit of a rupee to the shareholders; and when there was nothing to do, he did not dismiss himself or the other man; but they went on drawing their salaries. But so far as the agreement went, it was made on behalf of the Company; and there was, therefore, a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs, with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOMBAY AND TROMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Will any one be good enough to give an account of this Company's proceedings since its receipt of two thousand five hundred rupees on each share, and also state why the promoters do not come forward and return the paid up amount to each shareholder, it being generally understood that the purchases made by the Company *from some of the promoters!!!* was an illegal act, the Company not at the time, or since, being registered, and the transaction altogether being one of a very shady character.

SHAREHOLDER.

THE "CURIOUS LETTER" TO Mr. BARTON.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I can for myself confirm every word contained in the letter of "Fact" in your issue of this day, with this difference, that the principal did not come to my house, but I was taken to their's by their agents, two smart and respectable looking brokers, who came several times before to offer me the business.

Their house is in Grant Road, and the reception given to me on my introduction to them was similar to that narrated by "Fact," the chief being jewelled all over, and had on a scarlet vest embroidered with gold and silver.

At this introduction the terms of business were settled, and I was requested to draft the heads of agreement, which were to be drawn in form by a Solicitor, and bring the draft next day, for their perusal, as they were anxious to open the business, as the chief was returning to his native country in a day or so more. This I did, but I saw no chief on the occasion.

The day before the letter to Mr. Barton was published, these brokers came to see me again on the same pretence of business, and during the conversation produced from his pocket tied in a white rag the identical pack of round red-backed cards, with flying dragons &c., which he would not however let me have.

Seeing at once some vile trickery and unable to control my indignation to have been taken in, I unfortunately in a hasty moment threatened to chastise them, at which they both walked off, and I have not seen them since.

It is needless for me to add that I have not yet received the promised formal assent to the terms of business agreed upon between us, one of the conditions of which was that they should deposit Rs. 10,000 as an earnest of good faith, before I left my present employment.

Bombay, 9th June. LYNX.

THE FINANCIAL OF INDIA AND CHINA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I can corroborate the statement made by "Groan No. 1," that Mr. Smith refuses to transfer shares, except to parties whom he approves of; in other words, to those whom he can readily bleed, if necessary. This, to say the least, is extremely ominous, as he never thought fit to raise similar objections till last week. This fact, coupled with the rumour, which he does not deny, that the directors contemplating making a call, is a pretty fair index as to the present financial position of the Association. Now, Sir, if all the paid-up capital is locked up, as evidently it is, and the directors are not able to meet their engagements, the only honest course would be to wind up, before they get deeper into the mire. If the call is required in order to extend operations merely, the directors must be insane to think of it at the height of a monetary crisis. I would inform them, on good authority, that, if they make any such attempt just now, a requisition will immediately be got up, to compel them to wind up the concern. By the way, how very soon Andrew Grant's estimate of a loss of nine lacs only has been falsified. I wonder if he would consider the unsecured debts of twenty-five lacs as still "good."

Once more Mr. Smith is selling off other shares, which he holds as securities against loans, and replacing them by Old Financial shares. Is this not indirectly buying up their own shares, which Mr. Grant himself declared to be illegal when it was suggested at the last meeting? Besides, if the Financial should fail, would it not fall unjustly heavy on the remaining shareholders, among whom the liabilities would be distributed? I protest against it as a shareholder.

GROAN AB PROFUNDIS.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

KATTYAWAR, 5th June.

The Artillery and Infantry detachments forming the quota furnished to the *so-called* Field Force under command of Major Keatinge, Political Agent, are on their way to Rajkote, their services being no longer required, the enemy having dispersed, and now existing only in the diseased imaginations of terrified village patells; there is also but little doubt that the reports of hamlets looted and outrages committed by Waghers are very frequently raised by the functionaries of one native State with the malevolent design of causing fines to be imposed on the subjects of another.

That the campaign has not been a very arduous one may be judged of from the fact that, with the exception of a short flying visit to the south of the province, the Commandant of the Field Force has since last January been residing at Rajkote, and its watering-place, Balla cherry, and has exercised the functions of his office through his staff officer resident at Burdah Chowkey, fully seventy miles distant.

Under these circumstances, and considering that during the campaign but one man on our side has been wounded, it is an open question whether some of those now returning do not regret their fate, and would not much prefer the infinitesimal chance of a Wagher's bullet to the certainty of a not very pleasant routine of camp life which is before them.

I regret to hear that cholera broke out amongst the Golundauze shortly after leaving Burdah Chokey *en route* here, and that the serjeant major fell a victim to the fell disease. It is to be hoped that the contagion will not spread to the cantonment of Rajkote, which, though the scourge seems to be endemic in the vicinity, has through the mercy of Providence not been visited with it for years.

The excitement created by the assault alleged to have been committed by a high military functionary on a native commissioned officer has somewhat subsided, though certainly to a non-military man it appears most extraordinary that the matter could be hushed up when such a great accusation was preferred in so formal and public a manner, for either the one was guilty of very disgraceful and unbecoming conduct, or the other of the grossest falsehood!!! Strange rumours are current as to the means employed to prevent the matter coming to the notice of superior authority, but these perhaps at present are best left unnoticed; indeed I should not have touched on this subject at all, had I not observed that it has already been made public in the columns of the *Powla*, vide issue of 31st May.

NEEMUCH, 5th June.

Neemuch is, I regret to say, dull! After a series of spirited efforts to ward off the attacks of *ennui*, society has succumbed at last. During the months of April and May people steadily refused to be bored. A dance, three picnics, and various small parties were the result of this determination. The brunt of the hot weather was borne without flinching. The struggle must have been severe, as the station seems quite exhausted, and ready to fall an easy prey to dreary June. Early rains alone can save us.

We are subject to peculiar variations in the rates of exchange between this and Bombay. What nonsense it is to suppose that we are the conquerors of India! We are not. The Bunnias are. The Parsees are. We are their very humble servants. We protect them and their gains from the rapacity of rajahs, the rapine of freebooters. The native merchant can reside under our protection, taste the sweets of free trade (which he understands to mean combination), and get wealthy, without fear of his hoards being diminished through the cupidity of his rulers. He can travel (by rail, in a first class carriage, and sit half naked next to a lady if he likes), and yet be under no apprehension of getting his neck twisted by thugs. His life and property are safe from violence. He, in return for these benefits, cheats and despises his benefactors. A dog is a faithful and intelligent animal, and will guard a flock of sheep with great gravity and decorum, but if a cunning old ram were to do him out of his dinner, I think he would recollect the wrong and administer a bite to the transgressor as soon as convenient. The shepherd would perhaps throttle his dog, if he should happen to see this little bit of revenge, and poor Collie would be a sadder and a wiser dog.

"Now read my little fable,
He that runs may read,"

as Tennyson so poetically observes.

The tiger shooters have returned, and judging from the immense amount of animal spirits they exhibit, must have been very successful in their warfare with the wild beasts. I am now in possession of the facts connected with the unfortunate accident which marred the otherwise delightful first month of their leave. I hasten to give you a full, true, and particular account of the tragedy:—

Let A be the hunter and B his attendant; also let C and D be the companions of A. The beat was over, but traces of a bear were found close to the cave. B wanted to go in and see if the witnesses were trustworthy, but was distinctly forbidden to do so. C and D were then summoned, and while awaiting their arrival A, seated near, but not in sight of the cave, heard a voice, as it were from the bowels of the earth calling out "Sahib! Sahib!" To rush to the cave and crawl in, gun in hand, was the work of a moment with A. Having arrived at the end of the passage, he found the bear seated upon his unfortunate follower doing his best to make his teeth meet in B's face. The gun, an eight bore, was now placed against the bear's chest and the trigger pulled. The animal with a howl of anguish rushed out of the cave, quickly followed by the avenger, who gave him another barrel as he bolted down the hill. On examination it was found that the bullet had completely traversed the bear, and from that entered the man's leg. The man is doing well, and may save his leg. As accidents of this kind are seldom, if ever, rightly reported, and as the comments made upon them by know-nothing persons, "who sit at home at ease," are never complimentary to the parties concerned, I have made a point of clearing up any mystery that may hang over my former statement, and of bringing A's uncommonly plucky action prominently to notice. The "bag" consists of fifteen tigers, one panther, and five bears; not so bad when you remember that elephants are hardly ever used, and that "marking down" is a thing unknown.

Incited by the success of Party No. 1, Party No. 2 starts immediately for ten days to pick up the crumbs. May success crown their efforts. Capt. Hayward and party have left Neemuch to the regret of the station.

POONA.

Last evening, at half past five o'clock, the first shower of the season fell at Poona. It had been promising during the whole of the day, which was nevertheless more sultry than usual. After the shower, which was very slight, the weather was delightfully cool.—*Observer, June 9.*

BENGAL.

We understand that the Bengal Government, on handing over the Town Hall to the Calcutta Municipality, included the house to the north of it, forgetting that this house had been already given to the Volunteers as head quarters. This is treating the Volunteers with marked incivility, and entailing a charge of at least 50 rupees per mensem on their already depressed finances, as they will have to provide other quarters. These intermittent blasts of support and the reverse are scarcely what we should expect, or what the Volunteers deserve. By favour of the Chairman of the Municipality the Volunteers retain the use of the building till 1st July. But this is a poor return for their services; and, apart from all consideration of the sum involved, shows a strange want of appreciation of their services on the part of the Government. While the Government is thus inconsiderate and ungracious, it is scarcely surprising that people should be slow to subject themselves to such rebuffs as this treatment implies.—*Indian Daily News, June 2.*

It is said that the unusually oppressive weather we have had for the last fortnight, has not only created a great deal of sickness amongst horses, but has affected cattle generally. Large numbers of them are dying daily.—*Englishman, June 2.*

It is rumoured that Mr. Ledlie has been appointed Clerk to the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and Mr. Ryper to the Deputy Clerkship. Mr. Turnbull, who is now officiating as Deputy Clerk, reverts to his old place as Clerk to the learned Second Judge.—*Id.*

An alligator was yesterday observed in a tank near the jail. This tank is a famous resort for bathers and swimmers, and the public would do well to avoid frequenting it. A reward of Rs. 5 has been offered to any one who will seize it.—*Id.*

It is said that some charitably disposed individual is getting up a Memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, on behalf of the peons serving in the several Government offices, with a view of obtaining for them an increased rate of wages. The memorialists state that the rate at which every article of food has now risen is considerably more than what it was years ago, and the present rate of wages is barely sufficient to provide themselves alone, leaving out of the question their wives and families, with the common necessaries of life.—*Id.*

In the case of *Spence's Hotel Company, Limited,* vs *Marten, Anderson, and Brown,* the Court gave judgment yesterday in favour of the plaintiff Company. Mr. Justice Phear, who made some severe remarks on their conduct, held that Messrs. Marten and Anderson were in the relation of trustees to the Company in respect of the 400 shares held by them under the deed in trust to secure the guaranteed dividend of 10 per cent. for two years, with an ultimate trust for Brown; but which ultimate trust for Brown the private deed F. declared to be of no effect, but declared the ultimate trust to be for themselves, Marten and Brown, and as such trustees that they had been guilty of fraud to the Company. On this footing, a joint and several decree has passed against them in respect of the 400 shares. Similarly as to the 50 shares deposited by Brown as security for the outstandings, the Court held that Anderson must account for these as trustee to the Company. As to Brown, no decree was made against him.—*Id*

MADRAS.

The Gourami Fish.—Another importation of twenty of these fine lake fish for Government has just arrived from the Mauritius in the *Gananoque*, and as they have been landed in a lively and healthy condition, there is every prospect that the experiment to naturalize them in this instance will succeed. On the voyage the fish were provided with a change of fresh water twice during the day, and for food they were supplied with the lotus leaf and boiled rice, on which they appear to have thriven, as Captain Ritchie reports that on reaching Madras they were an inch longer than when he had received them on board.—*Athenæum and Daily News, June 4.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

On a reference made to the Government of India by the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, the Governor General has expressed his wish that, until the general arrangement for carrying out a permanent system of periodically analysing the water from civil stations and cantonments are perfected, Dr. Murray Thomson may continue his experiments.—*Pioneer, June 4.*

CABOOL.

Mahomed Afzul Khan, now entitled Ameer Mahomed Afzul Khan, joined the Camp at Shaikhabad on the 16th ultimo, and on the 20th entered the Bala Hissar, under a salute of 101 guns, and held a Durbar in the Royal Gardens. Ghulam Ali Khan has been placed in charge of Ghuznee, and Moola Surwur Khan Lohani, formerly in charge of Mahomed Afzul Khan, when imprisoned by Amere Sher Ali Khan, has been made Governor of the city of Cabul.—*Lahore Chronicle, June 2.*

PUNJAUB.

We are sorry to hear that Captain Forbes, the Resident at Chumba, has been called upon by the Punjab Government to give explanation regarding certain misunderstandings which have lately occurred between the officers of two departments, whose continued encroachments in that territory have given considerable annoyance to the Rajah. In the present instance we feel compelled to assert that Captain Forbes has used both discretion and judgment, and that he has acted entirely with a view to the protection of the Rajah's interests in both cases. We may have to revert at greater length regarding these circumstances. —*Lahore Chronicle, June 2.*

We hear that five criminals suffered the extreme penalty of the law, in front of the Goojeranwalla Jail, at sunrise on the morning of the 28th ultimo, in the presence of a large concourse of people. We doubt if such a wholesale execution has taken place in the Punjaub since the mutiny. We see the necessity of a severe example being made at times, especially where the crime of murder is carried on with such impunity as it has been of late in the Goojeranwalla district. There were four cases of murder brought before the Commissioner, Colonel Farrington, at the late Sessions, and that officer, whose humanity and justice are well known, was so fully alive to the urgent necessity of making a severe example that he was compelled to award the capital punishment upon the five criminals brought before him, where perhaps he otherwise might have extended mercy towards one of them.—*Id.*

THE LATE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT BAREILLY.

(*From the Pioneer, June 4.*)

We are glad to hear that the unhappy gentleman who, a short time back, attempted to commit suicide at Bareilly is improving, and that it is probable he may recover in the course of six weeks or so. We believe that the officer in question had made an application to the Commander-in-Chief to defer, for yet another year, an impending Court of Enquiry, with reference to some irregularities in the Regimental Funds of the Corps under his command, and that upon His Excellency declining to extend the long grace previously given, the unhappy attempt at self-destruction ensued.

A letter from Simla, dated 31st ultimo, mentions a report very prevalent there that the unfortunate officer alluded to in another paragraph—Colonel James Curtis, of Bareilly—had succeeded in shooting himself again, and this time with but too fatal certainty.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND HIS A. D. C.

(*From the Pioneer, June 4.*)

In our last issue, when referring to the late unfortunate disagreement between His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and his A. D. C., we deemed it fitting to pass some strictures upon the latter's want of subordination and self-control, in having angrily absented himself from the Court of Enquiry which he had been ordered to attend, before its sittings were over. It is perhaps only just to qualify our strictures on that occasion, by stating what we now know—that Captain Jervis tendered in writing very shortly afterwards, a most humble and unreserved apology.

If there were before some little hope that this most graceless and undignified squabble would be suffered to go no further, that hope must be abandoned, in the face of the civil action which has been actually commenced. Captain Jervis has, we hear, filed a suit in the Simla Court of Small Causes, for a balance of Rs. 1,444, due, it is alleged, for cash advances made upon His Excellency's House-building account. He also prays the Court that "as many of the vouchers necessary to establish his claim are in the hands of the defendant, the defendant may be required to bring them into Court, when giving answer to this suit." Notice was, we hear, ordered to be served upon His Excellency in the usual manner, but with what result we are unaware. As a matter of law, we believe that every one in India, with the exception of the Viceroy and certain Independent Chiefs, is amenable to the ordinary tribunals. The day of hearing had been fixed for the 1st June.

"FRASER'S MAGAZINE" ON THE INDIAN ARMIES.

(*From the Pioneer, June 4.*)

No doubt many of our readers will have by this time perused the article on the Native Army in India in the April number of *Fraser*. It is not difficult to guess that it is by the same pen which contributed an article on the Indian military position in the number for January. There is the same literary ability displayed in each paper, the same pretence of an acquaintance with the subject treated of, the same appearance of wisdom veiled under platitudes, and the same mixture of fact and fiction, which, though it is not likely to go for more than it is worth with readers conversant with the subject, may certainly mislead the ill-informed English public, and, by creating false impressions, do as much harm as any Magazine article is well able to effect.

The previous article, as most of our readers may remember, was devoted to enunciating the proposition that the British Army in India was needlessly scattered over the country, which defective arrangement was ascribed to the circumstance that the military business of the administration was conducted by a "civil government," as if every government in the world deserving the name were not a civil government. From the way in which the assertion is made, it might be supposed that in England the military administration is conducted by military men; whereas, as every one knows, the Secretary for War and his principal staff are almost invariably civilians, and he is merely one member of a civil cabinet. In India, on the other hand, the administration has a most marked military character, for not only are the member of council who conducts the military business of Government and the military secretary both invariably soldiers, but the Commander-in-Chief, instead of being as in England merely an executive officer of the Government, has also a seat at the council table, and takes an active share in the administration. If therefore the military administration of India be exceptionally weak or faulty, the only conclusion can be that it is so because the professional element is exceptionally strong. But in fact the assertions advanced in support of this hypothesis will not bear the smallest investigation. In one sense indeed the British army in India is certainly scattered; the garrison at every station held by European troops is undoubtedly a small one, judged by the continental standard. A person accustomed to German or French garrison towns, where every third able-bodied man is a soldier, would naturally look upon the force at Meerut or Lahore as a mere detachment, for so it is. India must be held by detachments, for the simple reason that the country is very large, and the army very small. To hear people talk about the large European army maintained here, one might suppose that India was about the size of the Isle of Wight, whereas the real fact is that a territory as large as Europe—excluding Russia—can only with difficulty be properly garrisoned by sixty thousand men. As it is, the important political and strategical points are now barely held in strength sufficient to afford a reasonable certainty of security. Take Delhi, for example; the population of that great city, certainly not possessed of a spirit of gushing loyalty, and abounding in the dangerous classes, cannot be less than 150,000. Yet the garrison consists of a weak wing of a battalion, which might give perhaps three hundred and fifty bayonets, and a garrison company of the artillery, overestimated at fifty strong. Now we think it would be difficult to name any city in Great Britain, to say nothing of the continent of Europe, of the same extent, which is unprovided with a stronger garrison. If then English statesmen consider it a wise precaution to provide every large city with a small military force, albeit the population may be of most peaceful and loyal disposition, the absurdity of cavilling at the distribution of the British army in India, because the peace of every large city is guarded by a small detachment, will be transparent. Lahore affords an equally good illustration of the necessity of the case. This is the capital of the newly conquered Punjab, and contains 100,000 Sikhs, many of whom took a share in the desperate struggle which preceded British supremacy, and all of whom who have reached manhood can remember the days of independence. Yet at Lahore there is only part of a battalion of European infantry, and about four hundred artillery. The great province of Rohilcund is held by a couple of battalions and a single battery. The force which maintains a check on the Gwalior territory and army is still weaker. The largest force stationed at one place is the garrison at Hydrabad, a city swarming with adventurers and bigoted Mahomedans; yet at Hydrabad there is only a single brigade of Europeans. Even the Peshawur frontier is held by only three battalions; a place which the French, judging from their Algerian antecedents, would deem weakly garrisoned under ten thousand men. So far from the European army in India being over-strong at seventy thousand men, the only question seems to be whether the garrison has not been drawn too fine, looking at the many important points which are now quite unprotected; while there are absolutely no reserves except in the two hill stations of Dugshai and Subathoo, which would set free fifteen hundred men on an emergency. This we may at least assert, judging from the garrisons thought necessary in every continental city, that no European nation but the English would ever attempt to hold India with so small a number as seventy thousand men. Were the country handed over to the French, we should immediately see three or four French soldiers where we see one Englishman now. If 50,000 men are thought to be a proper garrison for the Algerian deserts, four times that number would seem a very moderate force to keep in hand the dense and varied population of this vast country.

Another point on which the writer in *Fraser* lays great stress, is the necessity for reducing the vast and overgrown native armies. The assumption that these large armies do exist could hardly have been made except in good faith, but what shall we think of a man who professes to inform English public opinion on Indian military subjects, and yet is so ignorant of them, as to be unaware that the native Indian army has already been reduced to a mere congeries of skeleton battalions, barely equal to perform the ordinary duties of peace time. The Bengal army, which formerly consisted of seventy-four regiments of the line, each eleven hundred strong, besides as many contingents and other so-called irregular troops, forming altogether, including cavalry, a body of 180,000 men, now consists, as regards infantry, including local battalions, of sixty-one regiments of seven hundred men each, all told. Deducting the force permanently stationed on the Punjab frontier, and the five Goorkha regiments, which are not better adapted for ordinary garrison work than European troops, there remain forty-five battalions, comprising at the outside thirty-one thousand men, for garrisoning the whole extent of country from Assam to Peshawar, a frontier of two thousand miles. The result is that at no point could a force of ten thousand men be got together. It need hardly be said that seven hundred men on paper means a very much smaller number of bayonets in the field; and as an exemplification of this we need only refer to the late campaign in Bhootan, where it took nearly one-fourth of the whole Bengal army to make up a respectable brigade, while to supply this force changes and reliefs had to be set in motion throughout the whole Presidency. We have the same state of things in Madras. The army there consists of forty battalions of 28,000 men and a single weak brigade of cavalry. This army has not only to garrison that presidency, but to supply the force stationed in Burmah and at Singapore, and if need be, to furnish troops for China. The Bombay army has been reduced much in the same way. The fact is that throughout India we have an army on a peace establishment of the most contracted form, barely able to do the ordinary work required of it, and quite unequal to bear the strain that war would create. So far therefore from further reduction being possible, we may be quite certain that if any change takes place, it will be in the direction of an increase. We are far indeed from wishing it to be understood that the present state of things is unsuitable. An army is all the better for being hard-worked in peace time, and the present organization admits of an augmentation being quickly made when necessary. Our remarks are levelled simply against the crude proposals and wild assertions put forth in *Fraser*. But when a first class Magazine like that has nothing better to offer its readers there seems little chance of the British public ever being fairly enlightened on Indian subjects.

COAL IN INDIA.

(*From the Madras Times, June 4.*)

Coal is as likely to be found in the north of Scotland as in the south of India. Yet the mineral is of such immense value and importance that it is worth while facing any reasonable expenditure, and instituting the profoundest search wherever sufficiently marked indications of its existence can be proved. A correspondent in a recent issue suggests the survey of a spot on the banks of the Kistnah, in which he believes beds of coal underlie the surface at some depth. If Government are induced to have the ground alluded to examined, it will be the second time that a formal exploration of a corner of the Madras Presidency has been undertaken by the State. Years ago, before the Railway era, and when the most profitable field for custom was the P. and O. monopoly, the discovery of a few pieces of lignite in the far recesses of the Godavery valley led to enquiry, and to the despatch of viewers to the river side. But little came of their researches except a slim pamphlet and some disappointment. Still the Government acted with a praiseworthy discreetness, and neither the report nor the coaling party can have made a great show in the Imperial profit and loss account. Since then we have had a line of steamers established taking passengers to Liverpool for sixty pounds, trains running in all directions carrying third class passengers for the merest song, packed as close as slaves between decks, and cotton presses dotted over the country; thus an insatiable demand for coal has sprung up. There would be no harm in Government again stepping forward and assisting to settle the question of its being stored up in any promising locality once for all at rest. In this Peninsula where the series of rocks is so monotonous in character, and to the geologist so bare of interest, as a rule a place where even a semblance of the coal measures or of the oolitic black band is to be met with cannot fail to reward investigation, and is in fact to the scientific explorer what an oasis is to the caravan in the desert.

Few who travel up the weary line of road which leads from Baizwarah to Hyderabad are aware that after they have passed the rounded Peak of Congremulla, and are nearing the old fortified native frontier town of Juggiahpett, they are within a few minutes' ride of the Kistnah, where it cuts its way through fathoms of stratified rock, and rolls along in a rapid torrent almost at right angles to the course it had taken past Raichore and Kurnool. At this bend of the river, but a step off the public road to the westward, in a rather picturesque and retired neighbourhood, pleasantly dotted with shrubs, with a sort of red flowering bush, and more rarely with full grown trees, "Civis" begs that shafts may be sunk for coal. We are thus minute in detailing the exact situation of this hypothetical treasure because very often persons of scientific attainments, as well as a still greater number of *dilettanti* philosophers, traverse the eastern route to Hyderabad, and, since transits have ceased to run, and there is nothing for it but stage marching, they may be thankful to be put in the way of a little excitement, and may enjoy a visit to the strange deposits of marble and slate which metamorphism has left behind it, and quite close to their path. Juggiahpett, alias Batavole of the ordnance maps, is itself an interesting relic of the days when the rich cultivators of the delta had enough to do to protect their homesteads, and worldly gear from Rohillas and the plunderers of the Deccan. It is distant some five and forty miles from Baizwarah, and is about three miles short of the staging house at Shair Mahomedpett. Its walls of a dull red colour recall much that Hugh Miller has written about the Devonian Rocks, and the presence of old red sandstones so unexpectedly in the middle of a region where gneiss and granite monopolize as far as the eye can reach on both sides of the Hyderabad road the space that dry crops cannot appropriate, will prepare the savant for encountering more complex stratifications further on. Having learned a lesson in village defence from the loopholed keep which sweeps the streets on its flanks with many storied lines of match-lock fire and emerged from the sandstone barrier on to the mass of rocks from which it was quarried, he finds himself very shortly upon a most remarkable outcrop of marble slabs, identical in appearance and composition with the foliated limestone of Kurnool and Gulburgah, and noted in maps to stretch in patches along the valley of the Godavery to Chandah and southward, following the line of the Eastern Ghauts for many scores of miles. This marble is in various places used for building, and the Hindoos have not seldom executed carvings upon it. Recently a few slabs were transmitted to Secunderabad with a view to their being employed for flooring the new barracks at that station if the expense, as it seems the case, should not stand in the way of its use. The limestone quickly passes into a tough blue slate alternating with a sottish grey shale, in which, however, there is not a trace of bitumen, or of coal. In proximity rests the variety of gravel in which diamonds occur, and quartz rock of the Australian type abounds running in bands through the shale. The river washes the foot of those deposits of slate and clay; in front is sand, a rocky bed formed of granite gneiss, a steep scarp; beyond the Pulnaad and a *terra incognita*.

Such is the position of the coal which "Civis" assumes he has obtained certain evidence of. It is hard to absolutely deny the probability of its occurrence in such a singular group of strata before their nature has been thoroughly tested, and it is fortunate that there is no insuperable difficulty in reaching them. The accumulations doubtless border the Kistnah for a hundred miles or more westward of Batavole, and if there is a chance of mining coal at the extremity of the presumed carboniferous system in the spot we have just described, it is fair to expect great results from penetrating the almost untrodden wilds on the right bank that offer like characteristics, and may be supposed to be an equally if not a more promising field for the coal seeker. Whoever devotes a few days in passing to a review of the Juggiahpett sandstones, shales, and limestones will have an excellent opportunity of adding to our present very scanty knowledge of Indian geology. But, geologically considered, it is somewhat doubtful if coal will ever be brought to the surface at this angle of the Kistnah. We are not at all sure that the sandstone is the veritable old red, or that the marble is the mountain limestone of our British text books, or that the slates are Silurian, nor taking a less remote starting point, can we confidently refer any or all of them to the Oolitic period which has in other parts of India produced an inferior variety of earthy coal. That enormous area of Western India and the Deccan having a frontier stretching in a right line from Belgaum to Nagpore is covered with a volcanic outburst of trap rock. Betwixt the Juggiahpett deposits and this vast plateau of basalt is a broad belt of gneiss and granite composing most of the Nizam's dominions and the Ceded Districts. It is not at all unlikely that the two groups of rocks, although thus widely separated by neutral ground, may have a common igneous origin. It is not necessary, however, to infer that the Juggiahpett strata were erupted; they might in some form or other have been previously collected by fluviatile or marine currents, and on the occurrence of the cataclysm which flooded the Deccan with a lava stream have been consolidated and crystalized by granitic and quartzose intrusions, the clays and marls into slate shale and the limestone and the standy beds into the red mass in which we may grope in vain for Spirifera or the Pterichthys. The heat that altered the structure of these sediments acting from below them must, we surmise, have volatalized whatever coal they contained. If then this be the true history of the district in which "Civis" conjectures coal should be dug for in earnest, we have small hope of coming upon more than the ashes left after destructive distillation, as he appears to have done himself during his cursory investigations when by all accounts he lighted upon cinders that still possessed some feeble remnants of carbonaceous life.

But we have other reasons to doubt that coal in any quantity exists in South India. The greater part of the Presidency is practically destitute of trees, and no rank growths and no coal are synonymous. Although it is possible that before the Western Ghauts were elevated to arrest the monsoon the country at large had an abundant rainfall for four months at a time, and therefore a flora where now scarce a stunted acacia blooms, the structure of the soil can hardly have been different. Trees will not flourish on gneiss, nor does the regur or black cotton soil, deep as it is, favour their nutrition or rapid propagation, probably from its volcanic source and its abounding in salts and other ingredients which are hostile to vegetation, unless neutralized by the slow action of the atmosphere and by time. Except the scanty covering of gravel and of vegetable mould occasionally met with, there is not in all South India a tract of even a few square miles upon which vegetation can have been luxuriant. Here and there upon the banks of the Kistnah prior to the grand Ghaut upheaval, a few trees may have been borne down and lodged with the sand, the clay, and the lime in a wide lacustrine basin terminating at Juggiahpett, and been converted by the earth's digestive powers into a coaly bitumen. But with the rude shock of metamorphism it all evanesced in smoke without a trace of its aggregation being left behind except the ashy shale which "Civis" with the assistance of a pair of bellows could but just render incandescent. On the Godavery, the sister stream, we may also surmise that timber floated down settling in one of the many lacustrine formations which we have already mentioned occur in patches, and in some eddies then existent. Transformation from wood to lignite went on under the same conditions, till the volcanic ebullitions set the lignite fuming, and hardened the incombustible alluvia into solid rock. The Godavery intrusions were apparently not so continuous as those on the Kistnah, and a good many of the deposits of lignite survived the conflagrations in the vicinity, to attract the notice of the Madras Government, and to lead to the publication of a pamphlet all about nothing. Withal we should be mightily pleased if we had to relinquish our plausible theory owing to the actual exhumation of coal at Juggiahpett, for it is most unfortunate that with entire control over an empire nearly as big as Europe we have to send thousands of miles for what we burn in our locomotives and steamers. The Government should depute a geologic surveyor to the Kistnah river bed as soon as practicable if it were only to classify and map the strata.

THE EARLY RACES OF SCOTLAND, AND THEIR MONUMENTS.

(*From the Athenæum.*)

The monuments of the early races of Scotland consist of two classes, which may be distinguished as the megalithic and the sculptured; including, in the former, the supposed Druid altars and circles, and, in the latter, those unique pillar stones inscribed with emblematic devices, which the labours of the Spalding Club and Mr. Stuart's splendid volume, 'The Sculptured Stones of Scotland,' have made so generally known among archæologists. To classify these objects, and deduce from them an ethnological distribution of the races by whom they have been erected, is the object of Col. Leslie's volumes. The work is one of importance, and gives us an opportunity of describing the present state of a very curious question.

Every one has seen the Druids' altar. There is scarcely a county in the United Kingdom in which some rude stone memorial of the kind does not exist; and in some of the remoter maritime regions they still abound in great numbers, and in all the varieties of form known as cromlechs, kistvaens, stone circles, giants' graves, &c. The western maritime division of the Continent of Europe presents vast aggregations of them in various localities; and they are found extending across the Mediterranean, and occupying a wide field in Africa. Recent exploration has traced them over Tartary, as far as the Chinese frontier, and into the centre of the Peninsula of India. Iranian and Turanian, Caucasian and Semitic, Hamite and Allophyllian, Celtic and Gothic waves of population have swept over different portions of the area which they occupy; but there remains no distinct record of the erection of any monument of the class, except in the Old Testament. With a field of speculation so wide, it is not surprising that opinion, in seeking to account for their origin, should vary in its range from post-Roman times to a period before the dawn of history. One school of inquirers would assign a date as late as the tenth or eleventh century for some examples of the *dolmen*, the continental equivalent of our Druids' altar; and another—with what would appear to be, upon the whole, weightier reasons—would refer this entire class of monuments to a period preceding the Celtæ of Cæsar.

These latter say, and with great show of reason, you cannot affirm that any of the races to which you would ascribe these monuments, ever occupied, either simultaneously or by successive progresses, the area in which the monuments are found. It is true you find, for instance, in the African group, a coin of the fourth century in the chamber or kistvaen of such a structure; but, as in other ancient tombs, interment after interment has, probably, taken place in this particular sepulchre. It is true, on one of the Baltic group, Runic alphabetic characters have been found engraved on the upper surface of the covering stone, after the removal of the superincumbent cairn; and these characters are, at least, of a period clearly within the historic limit; but just as, in many instances, we see the stripping of the external tumulus disclose the core of a stone chamber, popularly called a Druids' altar, so it is possible that the original structure, designed at first as a place of worship or sacrifice, may afterwards have been converted into a place of sepulture; and after receiving the alphabetic seal of a comparatively modern period, may then have been hidden from the view of mankind through succeeding centuries by a sepulchral mound heaped over the original altar, now converted into a tomb. Such are the explanations suggested by those who feel their judgment coerced by the universality of these monuments, to conclude them of a period before the individualizing of mankind into its present ethnic societies; and, as we have said, their views—supported by the almost universal presence, in these monuments, of stone arms and implements, and these of a kind indicating the most barbarous rudeness and infancy of the arts of life, coupled with the absence of any object of metal, save in such questionable instances as above referred to—carry with them a great and persuasive power of argument, amounting nearly to demonstrative proof, that they were neither Druids, nor Phœnicians, nor Gauls, nor Celts who set them up, but a people who once existed all over Europe, Asia, and part of Africa, and whose usages had passed away before any history but that of the Hebrews began.

That a race of mankind existed, and used flint and stone weapons in all respects the same as those generally found in the chambers of these very monuments, at the period to which the high-age speculators would refer them, seems too firmly established to admit of reasonable question. But to bring the two ideas of such workmen and of such works together in the mind, is not an easy process. To conceive of a capacity for the necessary amount of organization and combined action existing among men in so savage a state is almost as difficult as to account for the astonishing exertion of physical power necessary for the upheaval of such masses, without an organization of labour. It would almost seem as if savage man, by continued muscular efforts, could acquire a strength gigantic in comparison with that of the man of civilization; for all the human remains disinterred from monuments of the class in question are, in bone and stature, no bigger than men of the present day. Either this must be the conclusion, or else the supporters of the high-age theory must suppose that united action and mechanical appliances coexisted with the use of a flint-flake for a knife and a sharpened stone for a chisel,—a thing difficult to imagine.

On the other hand, the low-age school of speculation puts Stonehenge within the fifth century of the Christian era, and brings down the use of the dolmen, or stone table, as a sepulchral monument, to a time when the capitals of columns had already begun to display the characteristic forms known in architecture as Early English. The deviation of the Roman road at Silbury hill is to them an evidence that the road existed before the tumulus which it skirts had been erected; and with Silbury the associated avenues and circles of Avebury descend, in their judgment, into the post-Roman epoch. These conclusions, also, are hard to entertain. They derived, for a time, considerable support from the Irish researches of Dr. Petrie and the vigorous reasonings of the French historian Henri Martin. Dr. Petrie found, in Irish poem of the twelfth century, a distinct reference of the sepulchral tumuli of Brugh on the Boyne to historical personages, and amongst others of the cave, as it is called, of Achad Aldai, supposed to be the sepulchral chamber under the tumulus of New Grange, to a particular king of one of the early Irish dynasties. Taking this in conjunction with the sculptured objects in the analogous cave of Kyvick, in Sweden, supposed to represent metallic battle-axes, M. Martin has argued very earnestly for the pertinence of this class of monuments to the bronze, if not to the iron, period. Dr. Petrie's Irish authorities, however, turn out, on examination, to be of little, if any, historic value; because, independently of a question as to whether Brugh were not on the opposite bank of the Boyne from New Grange, the poem he cites, in the same breath in which it ascribes the 'Bed of the Dagda' to the historic person called Eachaid Ollachair, assigns the next monument to a purely mythical character connected with the birth of the river Boyne itself. Again, although the objects in the cave of Kyvick have less the form of the hatchets of the stone period than those incised on the Breton monuments, it is very difficult, having regard to the elaborate works in stone and flint to be seen in Northern museums, to say that they necessarily represent objects of metal. In fact, stone hatchets as halberd-like in form as the Kyvick sculptures are found with the ordinary *rudera* of the stone period, both in Denmark, Scotland, and Ireland.

The existence of contemporaneous alphabetic writing on any monument of this class would, undoubtedly, furnish an argument to take it out of the prehistoric period; and alphabetic writing, as well in the form of oghams as of runes, does exist on dolmens and cromlechs, both in Denmark and in Ireland. But why conclude the writing contemporaneous? In the Danish instance the evidence is very persuasive indeed. The runes are alleged to have been found on the upper surface of the covering stone of a sepulchral chamber on the removal of the tumulus under which it may fairly be taken to have been buried since the time of the entombment. Unless this were the case of an original altar subsequently converted to sepulchral purposes, and signed with some memorial characters before being covered up in a newly-raised mound, it would be hard to evade a low-age conclusion. But, in the conflict of opinion, both schools have recourse to suppositions not inconsistent with such a change of the original purpose. These were originally sepulchral stone chambers, say the one set of speculators, which, being stripped of their cairns and tumuli, present the appearance of altars. They were originally altars, or at least sacred fanes, say the others, which have subsequently been appropriated to purposes of sepulture, and in that use have been covered up, as we find the grottoes of Gavrinis and New Grange at the present day; and, in support of this conjecture, they refer to the fact that the sculptured ornamentation of the stones composing these chambers and galleries is not confined to the now exposed surfaces, but exists on the sides and backs of those blocks, as if designed for external as well as internal decoration.

But we conceive no one can look at the section of either of the monuments referred to, and suppose it originally an uncovered structure; so that, if not built up from the debris of some still earlier erection, the waste of decoration arose rather from the desire to bestow labour in honour of the work than from expectation of the sculpture exciting anybody's admiration.

Again, is not the name of Druids' altar applied to those objects altogether a misnomer? We know nothing of Druids or Druidism which at all points to stone pillars, stone circles or stone altars, as part of their worship. The earliest name by which Stonehenge is known, the Giant's Dance, indicates entire ignorance of its origin and uses. When the earliest life of St. Patrick—that called the Tripartite—was written, a stone circle on the plain of Moy Sleacht was regarded as the petrified remains of the brazen Pagan idol, Crom, and his twelve subordinate gods. Adamnan, writing within the penumbra of Paganism, gives no hint of any connexion between Druidism and the megalithic system. Gildas—although, from his surname and from his observant denunciatory zeal, he may be supposed to have been acquainted with Pagan practices in the neighbourhood of Bath—takes no notice either of Stanton Drew, of Avebury, or of Stonehenge.*

In a word, nothing touching the megaliths of Western Europe is to be found in any early record, save the prohibition against offering worship to stones in the early Councils and one or two passages of doubtful application in the lives of early Scottish saints. If that practice prevailed in the sixth century (and, indeed, almost to our own times it has had a partial existence), it probably prevailed in a much greater degree in the days of Cæsar, of Tacitus, and of Strabo. Yet in their time, so unimportant was it as compared with the generally prevailing worship, that it seems to have been passed by without notice, while the Sylvan ceremonial of the Druids took the writers' attention and excited their liveliest observation.

It would be unfair to the low-age argument not to notice in this connexion the ingenious and erudite works of the late Algernon Herbert. He would have given a flat denial to the assertions in the last paragraph. He would have said,—"So far from there being no written record of these things, the whole body of Welsh literature is full of allusions to the very system in question," and would have cited triads and distichs in abundance from Welsh bards in confirmation of his views. But, also, he would have admitted that everything he relies on is couched in ambiguous language and hidden under a veil of allegory, and that his translations, in all points where the theory is at all closely touched, are not in accordance with those of other scholars. At the same time, no one can deny the vast and various erudition and the admirable subtlety and ingenuity of the argument for a Post-Roman origin of most of those remains contained in Herbert's 'Britannia after the Romans' and 'Cyclops Christianus.'

Thus we have, in reference to the megaliths, a high-age and a low-age, a sepulchral and (if we may coin the word) a *delubral* school. In the midst of conclusions so various, every new fact is so much gained towards the reconciliation of opinion on the ultimate ground of truth which we shall certainly, some day, arrive at. It is because Colonel Leslie's facts appear of importance, both in regard to the age and the objects of the megaliths, that we have at such length indicated the state of opinion at the time he brings forward his contribution to this interesting branch of knowledge.

His facts go to confirm the delubral character of, at least, the stone circle, and to show that sacrificial religious rites continue to be at this day performed in cromlechs of that character in India; and so tend to strengthen the conclusion that however remotely connected the megalith-builders have still representatives, if not kindred, among the existing races of mankind. The Dekhan is the region in the Indian peninsula where Colonel Leslie has found these evidences. Colonel Meadows Taylor and others had already described great groups of dolmens, stone avenues, and menhirs in the same district; but it seems to have been reserved for our author to make known, for the first time, the actual use of groups of pillar stones by living, sacrificing worshippers. He describes and figures three groups: two of them stone circles; the third, an array of standing stones, adjoining some disused objects, which may be kistvaens or may be altars. He attests the fact of cocks and goats being sacrificed at these *delubra*, and states, from his own observation, that the worshippers daub each stone of the monument with a circular patch of red paint, having a black centre, giving the appearance of so many smearings with blood. Nothing can be more exciting to the eye of the archæologist than the coloured plates in which these remarkable objects are brought forward. They are from drawings by himself. We have no reason to doubt their accuracy, and have only to object that the want of some object with which to measure their magnitude leaves the observer at first under the impression that they are of greater dimensions than they actually are. Some only of the stones of the circle are of any considerable size and fixed in the ground; the rest are small, and merely laid on the surface. The standing stones, which, with their array of blood-spots, call up a startling vision of Carnac as its avenues may at one time have appeared, are not more than from a couple of feet to five feet in height; but, however small their dimensions, there really can be no question of their character. One fact, however, detracts from the confidence with which the mind goes on to build its inferences. These practices we collect to be a resumption of usages which had for a time been discontinued. It appears to be some considerable time since Col. Leslie saw what he describes. Enough undoubtedly exists to excite the liveliest curiosity and stimulate to full and rigidly accurate investigation. Should it appear that traditional rites of sacrifice or worship are customarily performed within stone circles or at standing stones in India by a particular class of the population—and, indeed, it almost so appears—it is hard to put a limit to the discoveries, ethnical and philological, which may reasonably be expected to ensue. It is true, the detail of these facts occupies but a few pages of a large work; but the works are few which contain pages of so much value.

Another argument against the sepulchral character in all cases of the simple stone circle is afforded by a drawing, which also appears original, of a group of stone pillars circularly arranged at Sinhinney, in Aberdeenshire. The internal space is divided in concentric ridges and depressions, to all appearance part of the original design, and not reconcilable with the existence of a contained tumulus; but query,—are these long barrows circularly disposed?

Sixty plates illustrate Col. Leslie's volumes; of these a considerable number are from his own pencil; but, with the exception of those above referred to, and one capital panoramic view of the scene about Maeshow and the stones of Stennis, the objects are all already familiar to the eyes of archæologists. About one half are reproductions from Stuart's 'Sculptured Stones of Scotland,' a work not generally accessible, and now brought within easy reach of the student and inquirer; for with all our author's labour in re-adjusting the oft-turned vestiges of the Phœnician and Hindoo Pantheon, we think the problem of deciphering these sculptures must continue to exercise many other minds before it finds a likely solution. In the mean time, a word on the general characteristics of those symbols, which, sculptured on the Scottish monumental stones, have so long puzzled and hitherto, we apprehend, baffled British antiquarian curiosity.

A Z-shaped object with floriated ends appears, in one class of these sculptures, traversing a figure composed of two circular disks connected by a band; in another it is seen traversing a serpent which undulates over the central line of the zigzag; in another it traverses a rectangular object, having contained circles similarly situated, in reference to the zigzag, with the circles in the first class; and in still another variety of these singular symbols, the traversing object consists of two arms or digits only, and the traversed object is a lunette or crescent-shaped figure, the whole being not inaptly represented by the image of a cocked hat and compasses. Associated with these, besides the usual Christian symbols, are various figures of compound animals, a dog-headed human figure, a bird-headed human figure, a centaur bearing a branch, and what seems a barbarous representation of a creature like an elephant.

In these Col. Leslie discovers we know not what figures and attributes of sun, moon, planetary influences, fireworship, and the other attractive Wills o' the Wisp which float about an antiquary's footsteps as soon as he leaves the firm ground of observation and comparison for the Serbonian territory of speculation. It is to little purpose to remind us of Astarte and Anubis and the snake Naga. The real question is, are these peculiar Scottish sculptures, or so many of them as may justify the rule *noscitor a sociis*, found on other monuments of an ascertained age? Now, in point of fact, you may see the dog-headed human figure, the eagle-headed human figure, the branch-bearing figure, and every imaginable composite animal, from the Chimæra to the Mermaid, on mediæval Christian monuments. Here is the proper field for inquiry; and, till it is fully explored—and as yet, indeed, it has not been explored at all—we cannot be said to have placed even the first steppingstone of an argument which could legitimately lead us outside the Christian period.

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* A common error exists, in which our author participates, as to Nennius having made some mention of Stonehenge. This is not so, Henry of Huntingdon is the first writer who speaks of that monument.

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BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
THIRBOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers. Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors. Messrs. KELLY, HOPE, and MARRIOTT.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent, Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11⅛d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11⅛d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11⅛d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅛d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand. The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. .. ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ „
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 60,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅛d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0d. „
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 11⅞d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 11⅛d. „
On Scotland, Ireland and Circular Notes .. .. at 1s. 11⅛d.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 9th June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 ms' sight above £50 .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 1 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
On demand .... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland do. ...} 1s. 11⅛d. „
On Ireland do. ...}
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11⅛d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ ... 4 „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

दि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला, लंडन, अंड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
6 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED IN India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynee Tal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. „
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¼d. „
On demand .. ..at 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s. 11⅞d. „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe........at 1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.
OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ....} 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....} 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 „ „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 „ „ 2s. 0¼d. „
„ on Demand 2s. 0⅛d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11⅞d.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „
12 „ „ 6 „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
On demand do. 2s. 0d. „
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes... 1s. 11⅞d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
6 „ ... ... 5 „ „
12 „ ... ... 6 „
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill; so otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હિંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

धी व्याक अफ हीन्दुस्तान, चाइना, अंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up..............................£1,000,000
Paid up.............................. 861,000
Reserve Fund.............................. 106,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight.......................... 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
3 do. do.......................... 2s. 0¼d. „
2 do. do.......................... 2s. 0¼d. „
1 do. do.......................... 2s. 0d. „
Demand. .... 1s. 11⅞d. „
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „
12 „ „ „ 8 „
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay,
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,159	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ....Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ....London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. ....London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ....London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. ....Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq. ....London.
William Hind, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ....Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. ....Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. ....London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. ....London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. ....Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Holloway's Pills.—Health to the Weakly.—Whatever impurities have entered the human body, whatever derangements of corporeal functions have arisen, it is indispensable for the maintenance of health that all imperfections should be at once rectified. Holloway's Pills present themselves for the performance of this good office, and they are backed for their ability to do their purifying and regulating work thoroughly by the independent testimony of thousands who, in their own persons, have experienced the renovating principle induced by this incomparable medicine. These excellent Pills are always safe and even efficient in all states of the system, and are so well put up that they retain their virtues unimpaired by time or climate.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice-President.
George Durrant, Esq. | C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq. | D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D
H. S. Patteson, Esq. | W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq. | G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq. | C. J. Cockburn, Esq.
Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, *Pall Mall, East.*
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.............. 435,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	43	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq. | SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. | A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq. | LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq. | CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq. | JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—
Madras...........Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... „ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ...... „ DENT & Co.
Shanghai .... „ DENT & Co.
Mauritius .... „ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne .... „ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston .... „ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ... „ Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... „ ELDER & Co.
Sydney ... . „ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin........ „ DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.
Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq. | James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV, Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
 | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. Taylor, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynolds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840, the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
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Two first-rate new Malvern Dog Carts, built by McNaught and Smith, of Worcester, complete, with handsome plated Lamps, Cushions, Waterproof Apron, and Key; also a few sets of superior plated-mounted single Harness.
BENNETT & Co.
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CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
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44 „ Glass Windows.
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110 Dozen Common Tool Brush.
6 Copying Presses.
AT 2 P. M.
A powerful Silver-colour Shigram Horse.
A set of Plated-Mounted single Harness.

SALE OF MALWA OPIUM.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Marwaree Javareemull Dulsookroy, on account of Memon Hajee Moosaw Hajee Joseph:—
25 Chests of Malwa Opium.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BLACKWOOD, TEAK, AND JUNGLEWOOD LOGS AND TEAKWOOD RAFTERS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Tank Bunder:—
2,850 Blackwood, Teak and Junglewood Logs, round, 10,000 Teakwood Rafters.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.
Bombay, 9th June 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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